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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1911.

## The Week

The news that President Taft is in full negotiation with Ambassador Bryce for an arbitration treaty with England, to cover every possible difference of opinion, is the very best that could come out of Washington. The Hay treaty, leading to this end, was, it will be remembered, rejected by the Senate, ostensibly upon Constitutional grounds. It is hard to believe that Mr. Taft could begin going ahead with this project without some assurance that the present membership of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is broader-minded than was that with which Mr. Hay had to deal. With a treaty with one great Power concluded, which would force us to arbitrate every question, whether of "honor" or relating to territory or anything else, a long step in advance would be taken, and it would, we believe, be followed by similar treaties with other nations. Speedily in this way the need for our great armament could be removed and a long step taken toward a permanent supreme court of the nations. Mr. Taft said at the dedication of the Pan-American building at Washington: "I shall not be satisfied until all nineteen of us [American Republics] can intervene by proper measures to suppress a quarrel between any other two." Why should not there be a similar relationship between the great nations of the globe?

Whatever may be the final outcome in the Lorimer case, the country will be spared the disgrace that threatened, of an easy-going acceptance of the white-washing report of the majority of the Senate Committee. A white-washing report it may be called without hesitation, because, whether Lorimer be guilty or not, and whether he be entitled to his seat or not, the report was manifestly lacking in a proper regard for the seriousness of the matter with which it dealt. But the opposition which a few Senators indicated from the first, and which was soon powerfully reinforced by President Taft's hostility to the white-washing programme, has now become so strong that a thorough thresh-

ing out of the matter is assured. The activity of the Lorimer lobbyists, it appears, has taken the form of scarcely-veiled threats that, if his election is thoroughly investigated, his friends will take revenge by attacking the validity of the election of other Senators. It does not require an extremely exalted opinion of the Senate to make one confident that resentment against tactics of this kind will hurt Lorimer's cause.

The transformation of the United States Senate has been accelerated by the death of Senator Elkins, one of the few remaining conspicuous members of the majority party in that body who represent the older generation and hold over into the Sixty-second Congress. Besides its effect on the Republican management in the Senate, Senator Elkins's death will perceptibly strengthen the Democratic position there, and accentuate the possession of something like a balance of power by the progressive or insurgent group of Republican Senators. The Sixty-first Congress opened with the Republicans in possession of very nearly two-thirds of the seats, there being 60 Republican Senators against 32 Democrats; the Sixty-second Congress, as at present indicated—though Montana is somewhat in doubt—will have only 50 Republican Senators against 42 Democrats. This is a fairly near approach to equality. Both of the Senators from West Virginia will be Democrats, whereas both were Republicans in the present Congress; the other States in which the Democrats have gained a Senator at the expense of the Republicans are Maine, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, and Montana. This represents a wide geographical distribution, and makes a change in the aspect of the Senate such as seldom occurs between two successive Congresses.

In the very interesting statement made by Mr. Crumpacker, Chairman of the House Committee on the Census, concerning the prospective size of the House of Representatives under the new apportionment, the remarks relating to the underlying considerations in the case deserve more than passing attention. Everybody recognizes that the pro-

cess of enlargement of the numbers of the House must come to an end before it goes very much farther; but Mr. Crumpacker points out an objection to the progressive enlargement of the constituencies which is necessitated by the process of keeping the size of the House within bounds. "If we make the ratio too large," he says, "the personal interest of the voter in his representative becomes less important to him, and we may lose something of the vital strength of our representative form of government." And he calls attention to the fact that our constituencies are already more than three times as large as those of England or France. But there is an essential difference between our case and that of those countries, in the division of functions between the States and the Federal Government. Of the things in which the legitimate "personal interest of the voter" differs in different constituencies, incomparably the greater part are, with us, matters under the control of the separate States; and thus it is only in an extremely minor degree, as compared with England or France, that the question of the size of constituencies for the national Legislature has significance. There is thus to be found, in this mere matter of numbers and practical convenience, a distinct and not unimportant argument for the maintenance of the important functions and powers of the States.

The Supreme Court's decision against the Alabama Peonage law will cause rejoicing North and South. Here was a long step toward reënslaving the negro. Of course, as Justice Hughes pointed out, there was nothing in the law which spoke of a particular race, but, as a matter of fact, it was as directly aimed at the colored man as are the disfranchising laws. Unlike the open attempts at enslavement in peonage camps which were so vigorously opposed in the Roosevelt Administration, this was a legal attempt to meet the difficulties caused by the instability of negro labor. On its face, the law made it a misdemeanor to take advance pay for labor and to fail to work out the advanced money. Practically, by the aid of chain-gang sentences, it meant that if a workingman bound himself to serve, but

found the conditions of labor insupportable, he could be reduced to involuntary servitude by the indirect method of making his failure to pay a debt a crime. Under this law, domestic servants have repeatedly been sent to the chain-gang for alleged violation of contract, the word of the white employer being, in every case, accepted against that of the employee. The Supreme Court's decision will be heartily welcomed by broad-minded Southerners everywhere; for they understand that, vexing as the labor problem is, the solution lies in other directions than involuntary servitude.

President Taft has earned, and will receive, the applause of the nation for his firmness in refusing to relieve from a sentence of imprisonment a rich man convicted under the law against peonage. His action is all the more impressive, and all the more praiseworthy, because it was not taken until after the fullest inquiry and because it was accompanied by a deliberate and unmistakable statement of the reasons actuating him, reasons which apply in a large range of other cases, as well as in that of peonage. "The Government of the United States," says the President, "has been at great pains and cost to suppress peonage. . . . It is a kind of offence that is regarded lightly in some communities. . . . When, therefore, a man of high business standing and large enterprises is convicted of the offence the punishment should be such as to deter others from the practice. Fines are not effective against men of wealth. Imprisonment is necessary." We have got to learn the lesson that if we wish to extirpate an abuse, we must show that the law means business. The President has made good use of an excellent opportunity to teach that lesson.

There is something anomalous in the power of life and death over periodical publications which is conferred upon the Third Assistant Postmaster-General in the decision of questions relating to second-class postage. And when the exercise of that power results in crippling useful societies in their ability to disseminate knowledge, it is high time Congress were making a change of some kind. If the position of the present Third Assistant Postmaster-General in regard to the privileges of societies

like the American Forestry Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Playground Association of America, and many similar associations, is correct according to the law, then there ought at once to be a change in the law. Clearly, the purpose for which the low second-class rate is established is served by the publications of such societies in fully as high a measure as by the ordinary newspaper or magazine published on a commercial basis.

Gov. Wilson struck a clear note in his speech at Jersey City, the first of the series he is making on the Senatorship question. He put the issue against Smith squarely on the ground of the broad principle of rule by the people versus rule by special interests. Smith of New Jersey represents the "business" idea of politics about as distinctly as any man now before the American people. That he does so is too well known to require argument; all that Gov. Wilson has to do is to keep the significance of the fact to the front, and there is no fear that he will fail to do it. The thing itself is nothing new, but the people have never before been so fully awake to it. The system that Smith and his kind represent is not an invention of modern reformers; its existence has been perfectly known and acknowledged by those conversant with the realities of our politics for scores of years. "Under this system," said Gov. Wilson, "it is just as necessary to maintain and subsidize, if possible, a faithful and subservient minority as a faithful and subservient majority." What is this but Jay Gould's classical statement, in the palmy days of Erie, that in Republican counties he was a Republican, and in Democratic counties a Democrat? But there are two other classical utterances that have gone a good deal out of fashion in these latter days, one from a leading representative of big business, the other from a leading representative of machine politics. "The public be damned" and "what are you going to do about it?" have had their day.

Gov. Baldwin evidently does not feel that either the weight of three-score and ten years or the novelty of his present duties need interfere with his marking out a large and distinctive programme.

His message to the Connecticut Legislature covers an extraordinary number of matters, to each of which he has evidently given very close and earnest attention. His recommendations of municipal suffrage for women, of a State Civil Service Commission, of legislation concerning aviation, and of a scheme for transforming the State Senate into a body representative of the people as a whole, are perhaps the most striking features of his message; but he also deals with the questions of a State Public Utilities Commission, a Federal income tax, legislation to provide compensation for accidents to workmen, and many other topics. In relation to the last-named subject, Gov. Baldwin recommends making automatic provision for compensation in the case of specially hazardous employments, but urges caution as to making the provision too general; and on the income-tax question he seems to share Gov. Hughes's apprehension as to the possible effect upon State securities of the Constitutional amendment now pending, upon which he recommends getting the opinion of the Attorney-General of the State. He advocates election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; and, indeed, the time seems to have arrived when opinion on that subject has become nearly unanimous throughout the Union.

Mr. Mann of Illinois is a Congressman of parts and of good reputation, but the rôle which he has now apparently assumed for himself is that merely of trouble-maker. He proposes to stand by and throw sand into the gearing of the legislative machinery. His plan is to take advantage of the new rules of the House in order to discredit them. Under the method of giving up one day a week to motions to discharge a committee from further consideration of a given bill, it was expected that useful legislation might be pressed forward; but Mr. Mann got the right of way at the head of the calendar of such motions with a bill to remodel the postal service. This measure is of such portentous length that it would take the clerk three days to read it, yet the rules entitle Mr. Mann to insist that it shall be read entire. And when it is proposed to bring in a new rule providing that bills shall be read on "discharge" days only by their titles, the Illinois



Congressman declares that it will be very easy for him to draft a bill of which the title would cover 200 pages. This is the very whimsicality of obstruction. No individual member can long persist in asserting by technical devices his own will against the wishes of the majority of the House. Mr. Mann has introduced a set of tariff-repeal bills designed to embarrass certain Democrats and Progressive Republicans. They are called "pop-gun" bills. If Mr. Mann is not careful, he will gain for himself the name of a pop-gun statesman.

The result of the Democratic caucus in Ohio is gratifying as a victory for independent activity and progressive politics as against machine domination. In Maine the Democrats have made choice of a man who is regarded as highly qualified for the Senatorship, being a lawyer of great ability and a man enjoying the confidence of the community. The situation in New Jersey would be more satisfactory if the candidate pitted against Smith had higher qualifications; but the crucial significance of a victory for honest government, in a State which has so long been a byword for corporation dominance and corporation abuses, overshadows all other considerations. However, this very fact makes the importance of New York's decision, as affecting the party's standing before the nation, all the greater. New York is in a position to send to the Senate a Democrat who will in all ways be a credit to his party and to his State, a man whose ability and training, equally with his character and public spirit, mark him out as the man we need in the Senate. To fail to choose Edward M. Shepard for Senator would be a monumental blunder for the Democratic party.

The new form of charter prepared for St. Louis by a committee of citizens appointed some eighteen months ago, and now published for consideration of the voters, takes a step toward the simplification of municipal government in large cities, although it does not go so far as to adopt commission rule. In place of the present bicameral legislative body, the committee's charter draft provides for a single council of fourteen members only. Eighteen offices in all are elective, including those of the Mayor, the comptroller, president of the assessors, and

the president and members of the council. Departmental heads and all other city officers of importance are to be appointed directly by the Mayor; but there is provision for a municipal civil service commission which shall have power to approve or reject the Mayor's appointees. The working of this system in a city of 688,000 people ought to prove an interesting experiment in municipal government.

"The cause of the classics is equally the cause of the modern languages. The modern languages cannot flourish in an atmosphere where Latin and Greek are asphyxiated." Such, or something like them, were the words addressed to the Modern Language Association by that scholastic recluse, that narrow-minded pedant, that dry-as-dust, ignorant of the affairs of this progressive world, the Hon. Edward M. Shepard. And he actually went on to pronounce the study of the humanities to be the most effective bulwark against the disintegrating power of commercialism. It is not surprising that the assembled professors should assent to the latter proposition; they have traditionally a sour-grapes attitude toward money, of which, poor souls, they have so little. But the applause which greeted Mr. Shepard's insistence on the essential interdependence of ancient and modern letters was neither perfunctory nor born of prejudice. It suggested that the teachers of the modern languages are more and more giving serious thought to the fate that hangs over divided houses. If this is the case, those who, with Mr. Shepard, believe in the high mission of the humanities in modern life may well take heart.

The Luzzati Ministry in Italy is already in troubled waters. Less than a year after taking office with a promise of support from all parties, the Prime Minister finds himself in Parliamentary difficulties. The Socialists were the first to break with him; the Clericals next. The large group of Deputies which ex-Premier Giolitti controls have more and more stood aloof, and the question all along has been whether Luzzati was not simply being permitted to rule on sufferance, and whether Giolitti might not conclude to return to power. Just now the burning question is the law of electoral reform in-

troduced by the Ministry. It proposes a great extension of the right of suffrage—virtually to all who can read and write. The definition, too, is made very simple: in effect, any man who can read his ballot and write a name upon it will be entitled to vote. This pleases the radicals, though not going as far as they desire; but the centre and moderate parties profess alarm at the influx of new voters. Partly to offset that, the law provides that the exercise of the franchise shall be compulsory. Those having it must use it, under penalty of a heavy fine if they do not. This part of the plan is satisfactory to the Giolitti party, which draws its support largely from the middle classes, many members of which have been in the habit of neglecting to vote. By thus doing something for both extremes, it is expected that the Luzzati Government will be able to sustain itself at least until after the coming expositions at Turin and Rome in honor of Italian unification and independence.

Gen. Loynaz del Castillo, a candidate for the Presidency of Cuba, announces that there will be war there only if President Gomez should seek reelection. We do not think that he very greatly exaggerates. The Gomez Administration has sunk so low that it is openly accused both of corruption and of instigating assassination. Thus, *La Discusión* of Havana has recently said: "It is undeniable that a shivering sensation is passing over the whole country on account of this system of ordering men killed." *La Lucha* estimates the number of mysterious "removals" at twenty-seven within the past year. All of the Havana anti-Gomez newspapers have declared that the offence for which Gen. Pino Guerra was retired from the army was getting well after he had been shot at the President's door by a police lieutenant, whose escape was in no wise hindered. Nobody is punished for crimes of this kind. In brief, Cuba has about the worst government it has ever had, and this must be particularly mortifying because it is to Mr. Taft and to the second American intervention that Gomez owes his office. If some sound Conservative is not elected to succeed him, there are certainly troublous times in store for Cuba, and, we fear, fresh complications for the United States.

## SOCIALISM VERSUS DEMOCRACY.

The January *Atlantic* contains an article entitled "Socialism and Human Achievement," by Mr. James O. Fagan, the merit of which it is difficult to define, and yet it is a merit to which discussions of socialism that are far more ambitious, and that are intellectually far abler, cannot lay claim. The effectiveness of the article lies in a certain homely sincerity, in an appeal to the reader's instinct for the truth, rather than in any formal argument, any novelty, or even weight, in the particular facts presented, or any attempt at philosophical analysis. Mr. Fagan feels—as nearly all of us felt only a few years ago—that the growth of democracy, with all its faults and shortcomings, has achieved great things for the people, and he says so. He protests against the "tacit acknowledgment that our individualist civilization is a failure," the basis of so large a part of that easy-going acceptance of socialism by people of undisciplined minds which is so prominent a feature of our time. Nearly every arraignment of existing conditions by radical reformers depicts the present economic system as one in which the condition of the masses is becoming worse and worse; and yet the opposite is evidently true. And besides this false comparison of the present with the past, socialist and semi-socialist reformers are continually painting the present itself falsely; and this by the simple process of picking out individual instances of evil, and treating them as typical of the whole or a large part of the conditions affecting the masses in our time.

That the socialistic movement of our day has a nucleus in purely idealistic conceptions of what society ought to be and in abstract economic considerations concerning what society can be made, no one could for a moment deny. There are noble enthusiasts like Tolstoy whose contempt for prevailing motives and standards, and whose aspirations after spiritual perfection, suffice for an absolute rejection of the existing constitution of society; and there are also economic theorists who, whether adhering to or rejecting the doctrines of Karl Marx, find in their analysis of economic forces an adequate warrant for their gospel of a new earth, if not for a new heaven. But it is not the acceptance of the views either of spiritual perfection-

ists or of economic doctrinaires that accounts for that spread of the socialist and semi-socialist propaganda among hundreds of thousands of ordinary people of the comfortable classes, which has been so remarkable a phenomenon in the past decade. With the great majority of these people, the hold of the existing order on their allegiance has been chiefly undermined neither by a dominating spiritual exaltation nor by a profound intellectual conviction; they are prepared to accept socialism not because of a well-grounded belief that it would mean the saving of the world, but because of an exceedingly ill-grounded belief that the existing order has meant the degradation and ruin of the mass of mankind. Not to one out of a hundred of them does it occur either to attempt a genuine appraisal of the present, or to make a real comparison with the past.

A heavy responsibility rests upon those whose connection with works of philanthropy and social reform gives to their utterances a peculiar hold on the attention of men and women keenly alive to the distress of their fellow-creatures. In so far as the simple truth, plainly and unsparingly told, may have the effect of giving to their readers a pessimistic view of existing conditions, this consequence must be accepted. But to tell the truth in these large matters requires intelligence as well as good intentions; and only too often one finds not only a want of intelligence but what cannot be described by a term less harsh than irresponsibility, or even bad faith. Two recent instances may well serve to illustrate a thing that is constantly being done. One is that of an article which appeared some months ago in a popular magazine, and was afterwards circulated as a leaflet by an association interested in the welfare of working women. This article presented a terrifying picture of the way in which the high price of food was destroying the vitality of the working girls of America; the central point of it being that girls who used to get a nutritious lunch for fifteen cents were now compelled to confine themselves to lettuce-sandwiches and the like because the price of an egg or meat lunch had gone up to thirty cents. This leaflet was distributed by a society in New York, though its managers might have learned by ten min-

utes' inquiry, that few if any prices of the kind had been raised here at all. The other instance was a heart-rending story connected with the Chicago garment-workers' strike, taken down verbatim by a professor of economics from the lips of one of the strikers, and published under the title "Bricks without Straw." Whether the individual story was true or not, we cannot undertake to say; but the whole implication of it was wildly inconsistent with all reasonable probability, and yet there must have been hundreds of kind-hearted readers upon whose defenceless minds it passed current as a typical example of general conditions.

Exaggeration, and even distortion and misrepresentation, of economic evils might do no particular harm, if nothing were involved but the remedying of a particular trouble, the removal of a particular abuse. But the habitual painting of conditions in colors darker than the truth warrants, the habitual talking of a part as if it were the whole, the habitual representation of situations as desperate when they have redeeming aspects which a fair observer and clear thinker would recognize—these things have, in our time, consequences that go much farther than the particular matter immediately in question. They are taken, by thousands of immature and impressionable minds, as part of a general arraignment of the existing social order; and before we can say that they are harmless we must decide whether the existing order has outlived its time, and whether the new order to which so many are ready to give a light-hearted welcome would better serve the needs of man. There are still those who believe that the homely virtues of the past—industry, endurance, self-reliance, frugality, sacrifice for mother and father and children—virtues that grew out of the individualist system, and that in large part grew out of the very hardships of the individualist system, are worth preserving. They see no reason to believe that these human qualities could have grown up in any other way, and feel no assurance that they will be preserved when the soil in which they have been nurtured shall have been removed. And they cannot look on with indifference at the spread of errors and delusions which powerfully promote a movement directed to that end.



## TAXATION DIFFICULTIES.

The staunchest upholder of the powers of the States cannot deny that for the benefits of our system of local self-government there is paid a heavy price. That the benefits are worth far more than the price, we firmly believe; but that is no reason why we should blink the truth. The lack of any method of procuring uniformity in State laws, in a large number of matters in which uniformity is manifestly desirable, causes a sort of paralysis of governmental function from which a centralized government would not suffer. This is especially true in the field of taxation. The impossibility of a decent enforcement of a general property tax law is due partly to the nature of the case, but also in a great measure to the feeling on the part of the authorities in any one State that rigorous enforcement would drive persons of wealth into other States in which the conditions are less onerous. In the case of the inheritance tax, unless it is made very high, this consideration evidently has less force, and consequently this tax has been instituted in a severe form, and enforced with vigor, in a number of States; but this policy, particularly in New York, has led to the imposing of inequitable burdens in many instances through duplication, or even triplication, of the tax when the decedent's property has been such as to bring it under the inheritance-tax law of more than one State. And to the other aspect of the matter—the tendency of the higher rates on large inheritances to cause men of wealth to change their domicile—the recent report of the State Comptroller drew attention in a pointed way.

The remedy for these various evils and defects is to be sought in the promotion of a coöperative spirit among the States, resulting in uniform methods of taxation and in the proper distribution of taxes. In the case of the inheritance tax, it would be particularly easy to procure uniformity, not only in methods, but in actual rates; for the inheritance tax is in the nature of a supplementary, rather than a primary, source of revenue, and there is no strong reason for one State to adopt a different rate from another, unless for the very purpose of enticing wealthy residents, and that game would, we feel sure, in the great majority of instances, not be

found to be worth the candle. It is to be hoped that at the State Conference on Taxation, which meets in Utica this week, and one of whose sessions is to be devoted largely to the Inheritance Tax law, this question of a uniform law for the various States will receive serious attention. At the International Tax Association Conference, held last September at Milwaukee, the draft of a bill for this purpose was reported by a committee which had carefully considered the subject. This proposal follows in great measure the lines of the present New York statute, and varies from it chiefly in making the maximum rate 15 per cent. instead of 25, and in providing against double taxation. It is not to be expected that the adoption of a uniform law will be accomplished without persistent effort, but there is ample warrant in existing tendencies, throughout the Union, for the expectation that such effort would attain success in a fairly near future.

Just what limit considerations of practicability and public policy should set to taxes on inheritances or on incomes is a question requiring careful and sober thought; but the time has gone by when any tax that is objected to by men of wealth can be waved away as absurd by simply pointing out that any State which adopts it will suffer from an exodus of wealthy people. This consideration must be taken into account, of course; but it has no character of finality. It is preposterous to suppose that the people of this country will be content indefinitely to forego the right to impose taxes which the people of other countries find no difficulty in collecting. If an inheritance tax is felt by the best thought of the country to be desirable, if a progressive tax falling heavily on large inheritances is felt to be desirable, the accidental difficulty due to the division of jurisdiction between the several States will be surmounted.

## STRIKES BY PUBLIC EMPLOYEES.

Commissioner Tomkins of this city spoke truly and soberly in his conference last week with the engineers employed on the municipal ferries. Referring to the inexcusable and abortive strike the week before, which tied up the service for several hours, he described it both as a breach of discipline and as a failure in loyalty to the city. With every will-

ingness on the part of the authorities to confer with the men working on the municipal ferry-boats, in the hope of removing grievances and adjusting terms of employment, the authorities are bound to give the public a steady and efficient service, and their orders must be obeyed. Commissioner Tomkins does not conceal his wish that municipal ownership may be extended, but he pointed out to the ferry employees that their conduct furnished a strong argument against the city's undertaking further experiments like that of municipal ferries. These are operated, he remarked, "at a serious loss," and if, in addition, the employees are going to indulge in reckless strikes, with cool disregard of public convenience, the effect will be every way disastrous. It was the clear implication of the Commissioner's address to the men that no one of them who struck work could hope to be taken back.

It cannot perhaps be said that they order these things better in France, but the similar French problem is on a much larger scale than our own, and the present Government is attacking it in a resolute and most interesting way. The recent strike on the state-owned railways of France almost threatened the commercial life of the nation. It was firmly met by Premier Briand, and finally broken; but he said at the time that it was incumbent on the authorities to devise legislation which would make its repetition impossible. And in pursuance of his promise to take measures against another such calamitous strike, he laid before the Chamber on December 23 his "projets de loi," the full text of which we now have at hand.

The bills themselves are preceded by a long "exposé des motifs." Premier Briand reviews the development of the economic life of the nation; dwells upon the fact that, in private enterprises, the relations between employers and laborers are now tending to pass from the ideas of war to those of peace—that is, to conciliation and to arbitration of differences; points out that the state as employer is not able, like the individual manufacturer, to resort to the weapon of the lock-out, since the public service must be continuous; and concludes that the régime of warfare, or anything approaching it, must be absolutely done away with on the national railway systems. To effect this is the object of the

new laws proposed by the Government.

They proceed upon the principle of fully recognizing the right of public employees to organize in their own interest. The new legislation would not lay a rude hand upon the existing unions. They are, in fact, accepted as the official representatives of the workmen, with which the authorities are to deal collectively. Indeed, the first of the proposed laws has to do with the relations between the railway administrators and the officers of the unions, minute provision being made for interviews, for presentation of complaints, and for peaceful adjustment of every difficulty which may arise. In case of persistent differences, the second law of the series will come into play. This covers the question of arbitration, and devises an elaborate system under which arbiters may be appointed to settle any disputes which cannot be disposed of directly. But after having arranged all this, the Government would go further and take a bond against failure of the measures of conciliation and arbitration by making an actual strike of state railway employees illegal. Such it had already been declared to be by the French courts, but they pointed out that no penalties had been prescribed by law. That lack the new "projet" seeks to make good. In Articles 22 and 23, it is forbidden to "every association or union," either to "prompt the railway employees to strike, or to plan or organize a strike." For infraction of this law, any or all of the officials of the union may be prosecuted, and the penalty affixed is a fine of from \$10 to \$40, or imprisonment from fifteen days to three months. If a strike occurs while any difference is in the way of arbitration, the penalty is a fine of from \$20 to \$60, or imprisonment from two months to a year. Finally, the individual employee is reached in a clause which provides:

Every engineer, conductor, brakeman, or other employee engaged in running a train, who shall have thrown up his work while on the road, as well as every employee who has been regularly detailed to replace a man in charge of a train, but who shall, without valid reason, have refused to do so, shall be punished by imprisonment from six months to two years.

The Prime Minister of France found no lack of popular support in the attitude which he assumed toward the railway strikers. It remains to be seen whether the people and Parliament will

go with him in his legislative proposals. It must at least be said that M. Briand has shown a due sense of the critical importance of making the government safe from its own employees. If letter-carriers and telegraph-operators, electricians and engineers, in the employ of the state, are free to subvert the ends for which the state exists, there is an end of government. This is just as true in New York as in Paris, and of ferry-boat as of railway employees.

#### COLLEGES AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

One of the incipient educational rebellions that are muttering through the land is that of high school against the college. We must throw off college domination of high schools, is the cry. It was recently heard again at the State Convention of Academic Principals at Syracuse. Entrance examinations shall be the first abuse to go. The schools, declare the schoolmasters, must be free to try new subjects; and the estimate of the teacher who has wintered and summered the boy shall be the sufficient passport into college. No one who has seen much of the men in charge of the public high schools can doubt their devotion and high level of intelligence. If any large proportion of them demand a reconsideration of the relations between school and college, it is bound to come. The question involves the endowed universities and colleges of the East in a peculiar and perhaps a critical way.

The present stir is in part the effect of a wave which has moved from the West eastward, as one of the results of the splendid successes of the State universities of the West, and in particular, of their system of articulation with the high schools of their States. When a boy passes on from the high school into the college by much the same process which a year before carried him into the senior class of the high school, the question of entrance requirements is simplified almost out of existence. Where the system is fully developed, the schools determine their own studies and tests, and the university acquiesces. The right of admission to the university goes back to the right of the embryo citizen to make use of his State university if he so desires, and can show any kind of fitness.

In the East the tradition has been that the colleges were founded for the training of the intellectually select; in

earlier times they were thought of largely as places of training for the ministry and the law. Entrance was accordingly guarded by tests designed to keep out those who had not some propensity for learning. Preparation of boys for college tended to be the function primarily of endowed academies or private schools, helped out where necessary by the country minister. The system was distinctly aristocratic, though the aristocracy was wholly one of mental equipment.

This situation in the East has been deeply modified in the last generation or two by the strengthening of the public high schools. A college to-day which had no hold on the high schools would be moribund. Yet the public school men rightly maintain that they must think first of the 90 per cent. of their pupils who do not go to college. This is the difficulty which faces the endowed colleges of the East, and they must find a way out of it, for they no longer are without rivals. The great State universities of the Middle and Far West are surging to the top. When the farmers and miners of the West were convinced by the figures that professors could double the wheat crop and the yield of mines, they began to believe in professors; and now they are willing to hire professors who shall bring their sons and their daughters to the same level of culture as the youth of the East. This liberality is put to effective use by far-sighted university presidents. We need point only to the State universities of Wisconsin, of Michigan, of Illinois, of California, to make clear the menace to undisputed supremacy in scholarship and education which has been held by Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Princeton. The universities and colleges of the East can no longer fall back on the indiscriminating loyalty of graduates. They must face the demand on the part of the high schools for greater independence of the college. How far should they go in answer to this demand?

Not far enough to endanger the old ideal of intellectual aristocracy, if the best interests of the country are to be considered. A country like this needs differentiation of types in universities as in men. Competition between types sharpens that competition between individuals which is the stimulus to mental and spiritual alertness. If the value of a university is to be judged by num-



bers, the future is with the West. For the endowed universities and colleges salvation is through rigid selection for quality. They have strong traditions of the disinterested search for truth and of the obligation of unselfish leadership; and in the eager and generous intercourse of the intellectually alert there is created an atmosphere that is in itself incalculably stimulating. The Harvard Law School and West Point are two examples: each of them has followed the policy of squeezing out the weaker brethren; and each of them has in consequence enormously increased its service to the country. If such colleges as Harvard, Yale, Williams, and Bowdoin will recognize that they are, for the present at any rate, large enough in numbers, and set themselves to raising their standards both before and after admission, they will soon establish themselves securely as the resort of the picked youth of all parts of the country.

There would seem to be right, then, on the part of those college men in the East who hold out for the tonic and selective value of examinations for admission. Yet the endowed universities would be both arrogant and blind if they neglected the public schools, or set up standards which would bar out their boys. Universities exist to raise the level of citizenship; and a university which should be indifferent to the best strength of the country would deserve support from no one. If we may look on entrance requirements as a kind of strainer, the problem for the colleges of the East is to adapt the holes to the product of the public high school, but without so enlarging them as to allow the thicker headed to slip through.

This can be attained only by full and frank conference between the faculties of the colleges and the teachers in the high schools. Experience has shown that there is far less divergence of interest when the parties get together than when they attack each other at conventions in phrases aimed at the headlines in the next day's newspapers. College men cannot afford to pass by the fund of wisdom and experience amassed by the men in the schools; and they owe honest and zealous support to the system of public schools, as to one of the cornerstones of our civilization. A standard of entrance to college which shall insure and strengthen

the position of the endowed colleges, and at the same time open their doors freely to the pick of the graduates of the high schools, is the thing to be worked out.

#### SUMNER'S CENTENARY.

Charles Sumner has not fared well, on the whole, during the past thirty years. His reputation was higher between 1851 and 1870 than it has been between 1880 and 1910. The reasons are near at hand. By the publication of a flood of diaries and letters, we have been given an intimate view of the personalities of the public men of Sumner's day, and his own has suffered not a little under the light thus thrown upon it. We see, for example, that his vanity was enormous. He came to have that kind of insistent and obtrusive egotism which Mr. Howells, we believe, has described in him as well-nigh a personal affront. Sumner's speeches, moreover, have become hard reading. They belong to a style of oratory now overpast. To modern taste, they seem insufferably diffuse and fearfully overlaid with all kinds of learned quotation. Like Theodore Parker, he saluted the backs of his opponents with the whole tree of knowledge torn up by the roots. In his orations we still perceive elevation of sentiment, but we miss in them that directness, that force, that swift progress of logic set on fire by emotion, which alone can make old addresses live for other purposes than those of historical citation. It is not strange, then, that with the body of his works more and more unread, and with his personal defects and peccadilloes thrown into high relief since his death, Sumner should appear to have sunk far below the horizon. Yet this is all the more reason for looking back on the centenary of his birth to the really great qualities which the man displayed.

One notable thing about him is that from early manhood he was absorbed with the greatest moral questions that can occupy the human mind. This was partly the set and circumstances of his generation, but more the native prompting of his soul. A wide and indefatigable student from youth up—Wendell Phillips told how Sumner's lamp burned latest at Harvard—a deeply-read lawyer, a travelled man of fruitful acquaintance in many lands, he poured all his acquisitions and all his fervor into

love of humanity and a passion for justice. This from the first was his real eminence among statesmen. It made him stand higher from the shoulders and upwards than all but a few of the public men even of his own striving age, while by comparison with the Senators who have since wreaked themselves on tariffs and patronage, he appears to dwell apart like a star.

It was this possession of moral ideals and their complete domination of him which gave Sumner so wonderful a hold upon the clergy and warm-hearted and intelligent women and aspiring young men. They first heard him at lyceum lectures and college commencements. The addresses which he gave on such occasions were somewhat stilted in language, but they were shot through with the highest moral conceptions and purposes. Our sophisticated college boys to-day might be tempted to smile at an orator who exhorted them to cleave only to Right and strive ever for Justice; but Sumner's commanding personality and transparent sincerity made many an undergraduate's heart burn within him as the discourse ran on lofty themes. Sumner's biographer, Pierce, accumulates the evidence to show how wide and intense was the fascination of Sumner's moral earnestness; so that when the conscience vote of Massachusetts became strong enough to elect a Senator, there was a universal turning to Sumner as the man who would be a Senator with a conscience. On the broader stage of national politics, Sumner went on to new distinction, but it was always a distinction founded upon his intense devotion to human rights and the moralizing of law as between both men and nations.

What Sumner did for the slave and what he did against war had a common root. They both sprang from his innate hatred of cruelty and injustice. In a letter which he wrote before going to the Senate, in answer to an unfriendly critic, he told of the genesis of these ideas of his:

My name is connected somewhat with two questions, which may be described succinctly as those of peace and slavery. That which earliest enlisted me, and which has always occupied much of my thoughts, is the peace question. When scarcely nine years old, it was my fortune to listen to President Quincy's address before the Peace Society, delivered in the Old South Church. It made a deep and lasting impression on my mind; and though, as a boy and youth, I surrendered myself to the illusions of battles

and wars, still, as I came to maturity, I felt too keenly their wickedness and woe. A lecture which I heard from William Ladd, in the old court-house at Cambridge, shortly after I left college, confirmed these impressions.

Thus the cause with which Sumner began remains to be carried to success all these years after the second one to which he gave so much zeal had its triumph. It is striking, even pathetic, to read Sumner's letters to Cobden more than half a century ago, and find them filled with the arguments and appeals which must still be used: the crushing burden of armaments; the waste of productive energy; the need of an arbitral court of justice between the nations; the demand that responsible statesmen take the lead in seeking agreements to disarm and in all possible ways to prevent the "unutterable atrocity of war."

It is, accordingly, a double function which the celebration of Sumner's centenary ought to fulfil. There is commemoration of what he achieved with reminder of what he left for us to do. The evils of slavery did not die with its formal extinction; the lingering prejudice and oppression remain to be combated. And in the whole question of the relations between countries—especially of providing the means by which wars may be avoided—there is a vast work to be done before we reach a practical embodiment of those principles relating to the true grandeur of nations which Sumner proclaimed seventy-five years ago.

#### GERMAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

Last summer a company of young men from German universities traveled in England together. They saw what they could of her educational and commercial life, her art and agriculture, and everywhere made a very pleasant impression by the frank idealism of their attitude. Lady Courtney of Penwith was so pleased with the friendly interest of these students in things English that she offered a prize to the one who should, after his return to Germany, give the best account of what he had seen and felt. This prize was won by Richard Hille of Leipzig, who offered merely a series of extracts from his notebook, written in remarkably good English and with evidence of a good faculty for perception and imaginative interpretation.

To give some idea of his quality we cite one or two of Mr. Hille's observations:

England's trees and shrubs seem to have left their flock, the forest. At the borders of the fields they are standing, forgotten by the statisticians, who measure the size of woods by square miles, not by the number of trees. Their rows divide the width of the landscape. This diminishes its grandeur, but makes it more lovely. It gives resting places for the eye, and animates the uniformity of the green lawn by a darker ornament. It is to be considered that the bright green of the English turf has been bought by a good deal of the blue of sky. Nature is just.

From that remark upon nature, pass to one upon man:

*Der rücksichtslose Engländer*, well known on the Continent, was surely abroad during my English stay. I did not meet him. The politeness at the table and towards ladies, the conduct of policemen and guards, and the good-nature of poor fellows in the streets are worth taking as models. English regardlessness abroad is, I suppose, nothing but the fault of a virtue: the national pride, exceedingly well cultivated.

The absence of anything like prejudice, not to say animosity, in the reports of this German student, is noteworthy. He has his criticisms of English public architecture to record, as of some other things; but the spirit is throughout that of one eager to understand the fact rather than to pick flaws or score points. Herr Hille saw eight dramatic productions while in England. One of them was by Cambridge students, and this their German visitor declares to have been "splendid." Of the others, some of them in the best theatres in London, he writes that, with one exception, they "stood behind corresponding German theatres in the choice of the piece as well as the acting." We suppose that no impartial man, acquainted with the state of the drama in both England and Germany, would question the soundness of the judgment.

It is not, however, so much the opinions of this German university student and his fellows that we would note as the temper which they took with them on their travels. They were manly and patriotic without being bumptious or offensive. They enjoyed their experiences without feeling it necessary to act everywhere as if they were having a rolistering good time. Above all, they had the inquiring mind, the observing eye, and the idealistic spirit. They were not ashamed to be intensely interested, to express admiration, to ask instructed questions, and to seek the basis of just

comparisons between what was new to them and what was familiar. In a word, these German students went to England with unabashed enthusiasms and a fine abandon which ought not to be in the least surprising in educated youth, but which we all know to be very seldom characteristic of American college students.

We do not attribute all of the difference to faulty educational methods among us. Qualities inbred in the blood have a good deal to do with it. Even young men must wear their "race's badge," and if it means naught in overplus and a careful hiding of the feelings, it cannot be wholly escaped. But the fact remains that there is something in our habits and training which makes our college students suffer by contrast with their kind on the Continent of Europe. Those absorptions and enthusiasms which here go so largely into college athletics, there manifest themselves in devotion to art and music and literature and public life. We may say that there is much that is absurd in the exaggerated pose of French university students, in the premature rush into politics by Russian students, in the love of song and poetry and learning displayed among the young men in German universities, but these are qualities consonant with youth and aspiration and cannot be sacrificed without a loss. Exuberance may be corrected, but what are you going to do with a boy who is blasé? Certainly, so far as it is within their power, our educational authorities should cultivate the fine flower of idealism in their students, so that with us, too, educated youth may have lofty ambitions and cherish high hopes without being ashamed.

#### THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

BALTIMORE, January 7.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the American Economic Association was held in St. Louis Tuesday, December 27, to Friday, December 30. The annual meetings of the American Political Science Association, the American Statistical Association, the American Sociological Society, the American Association for Labor Legislation, and the American Home Economics Association were held at the same time and place. The programme of the Economic Association included nine sessions, of which three were joint sessions either with the Political Science Association or with



the Association for Labor Legislation. In accordance with the custom established in recent years the greater number of the sessions were devoted to the discussion of questions of practical and immediate importance.

The presidential address of Dr. Edmund J. James, entitled "The Economic Significance of a Comprehensive System of National Education," was essentially an argument for the nationalization of our system of public education. President James contended that the full economic benefits of public education could not be obtained until educational facilities in all parts of the country were approximately equal, and that this equalization could be accomplished only by national aid.

The session devoted to Money and Prices proved in outcome to be one of the most interesting of the series. The principal papers were read by Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin of the University of Chicago and by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University. Both dealt with the same phenomenon—the rise in prices since 1896. Professor Laughlin attributed the change in prices chiefly to causes other than those connected with the circulating medium. Tariffs, trade unions, Trusts, speculation, and widespread extravagance, in his opinion, have been the determining factors in the rise. Professor Fisher rejected entirely the theory that a change in the price level could be caused by changes not connected with the circulating medium, and devoted his paper to an inductive verification of the quantity theory of money. Starting with the assumption that changes in the general price level are determined by five factors, viz., the quantity of money in circulation, the velocity of its circulation, the quantity of deposits subject to check, their velocity of circulation, and the volume of trade, he showed statistically that the joint result of the changes in these factors corresponded closely with changes in the general price level as indicated by the index number of prices. The method employed by Professor Fisher had already been used by Professor Kemmerer of Cornell University in his "Money and Credit Instruments in their Relation to General Prices," published in 1909, but Professor Fisher's figures showed a closer correspondence, partly because of the use of a new measure of the velocity of the circulation of money.

In view of the fact that the year 1910 was the centenary of the publication of the "High Price of Bullion," the one session on Economic Theory was appropriately devoted to Ricardo. Prof. J. H. Hollander of the Johns Hopkins University and Dr. James Bonar, deputy master of the Canadian Mint, who read the principal papers, gave appreciative appraisement of the work and influence of Ricardo.

The discussion at the session on Rail-

ways and Canals covered chiefly the question of governmental versus private operation of the means of transportation and the relative advantages of rail and water transportation. Prof. Emory R. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania and Prof. E. R. Dewsnup of the University of Illinois read the principal papers. Interest in the discussion was much enhanced by the participation of W. M. Acworth, the distinguished English authority on transportation matters. The session devoted to Accountancy gave to the rapidly increasing number of economists who are interested in accounting methods an opportunity to bring under discussion some of the relations between economics and accountancy. The principal papers were read by A. Lowes Dickinson of New York city and Prof. William M. Cole of Harvard University.

The session on Population and Immigration was marked by the strong feeling in favor of severe restriction on immigration shown by nearly all the participants. Prof. J. Allen Smith of the University of Washington contended that a policy of restriction, if it is to avoid international difficulties, should be uniform in its application to different races. Prof. T. N. Carver of Harvard University argued that the large influx of immigrants who go chiefly into the lower grades of labor tends to decrease the proportion of the product going to such laborers as compared with the share received by the skilled and managerial classes. An extremely interesting paper read at the same session by Prof. J. A. Field of the University of Chicago traced the little-known history of the early Neo-Malthusian movement.

A joint session with the American Association for Labor Legislation on Industrial Accidents and Industrial Diseases was notable chiefly because of the widely different points of view from which the participants approached the subject. The principal papers were read by Miss Alice Hamilton, a medical investigator for the Illinois Commission on Occupational Diseases; by F. L. Hoffman, statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company; by F. C. Schwedtmann, chairman of the Committee on Industrial Indemnity Insurance, National Association of Manufacturers; by D. L. Cease, an official of an important national trade union, and by Thomas I. Parkinson, counsel of the Legislation Drafting Association.

At the session on Taxation, Prof. T. S. Adams of Washington University urged that the income tax offered the best substitute for the impracticable personal property tax. Prof. H. J. Davenport of the University of Missouri read a paper on "Land Value and Taxation." At the concluding session, under the leadership of John Martin of

New York city, a praiseworthy effort to reach a satisfactory definition of socialism was made.

During the meeting final arrangements were made for the transformation of the *Economic Bulletin*, which has been published by the association since 1908, into the *American Economic Review*. The scope of the *Review* will be wider than that of the *Bulletin*, since it will contain articles as well as notes, reviews, and bibliographies. Prof. Davis R. Dewey of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been appointed managing editor of the *Review*.

Prof. Henry W. Farnam of Yale University was elected president for the ensuing year, and Prof. T. N. Carver of Harvard University was reelected secretary-treasurer. The generous hospitalities extended by the citizens of St. Louis and Washington University were admirably designed to facilitate the purposes of the meeting.

#### THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

BALTIMORE, January 7.

The seventh annual meeting of the American Political Science Association, held in St. Louis, December 27-30, bore witness to the rapid growth of that association since its organization in 1903, and to the value of its proceedings and publications. The secretary and treasurer reported an enrolment of approximately thirteen hundred and fifty members and a satisfactory condition of its finances.

Gov.-elect Woodrow Wilson, president of the association, in his address, to which he gave the title "The Law and the Fact," emphasized the peculiar province of Political Science, or, to use the term which Dr. Wilson said he preferred, of Politics, to consider primarily the general as distinguished from the individual welfare—not, of course, that the interests of individuals are without significance to the political scientist, but that the recognition and regulation of these interests should be determined by their relation to the welfare of the social or political whole. The address, which was a valuable one by reason both of its high literary qualities and its elevated moral tone, will appear in full in the February issue of the association's journal, the *American Political Science Review*.

The topics to a discussion of which the various sessions of the meeting were devoted were: Recent Constitutional Developments in Europe, Municipal Government, Judicial Organization and Procedure, Primary Elections, and International Law.

The first of the topics furnished material for an exceptionally interesting series of papers, dealing respectively with pending or recent constitutional

changes in England, Germany, Russia, and Turkey. The various plans for abridging the power of the English House of Lords or reconstituting its membership were described by Prof. T. F. Moran; the political and constitutional conditions which will hinder the development of a true system of ministerial responsibility in Germany, until national particularism has been overcome and democratic régimes established in the individual States of the empire and especially in Prussia, were pointed out by Prof. W. J. Shepard; the progress in parliamentary institutions in Russia, and the means by which the Czar, in violation of his manifesto of 1905, finally procured a governmental control of the third Duma, were clearly outlined by I. A. Hourwich; and the work of the Turkish Parliament, upon which a favorable estimate was passed, was described by Prof. A. H. Lybber.

At the session devoted to City Government, recent tendencies in municipal charters were summarized by Dr. H. E. Flack; and the value of the present and possible work of the Federal Bureau of the Census in the collection of municipal statistics, and especially of those which will make possible the accurate measurement of the administrative efficiency of city governments, was described by Mr. Meyer.

The session devoted to Primary Elections was especially interesting and valuable, furnishing as it did an opportunity for reports upon the practical working of the direct primaries in such States as Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa. Upon the whole, the judgment one might fairly found upon the facts stated would be that the primary system, while by no means a failure where it has been tried, has fallen far short of realizing the benefits which its more ardent supporters have expected from it. Indeed, to those who are less sanguine of the good to be expected from the system, some ground is furnished for a prediction that, whatever benefits may be derived from it during the first years of its trial, by way of breaking down the dominance of party machines, the final result, when these machines have adjusted their mechanism to the new situation, and when the public interest in the experiment has waned, will be unsatisfactory.

The session devoted to Judicial Organization and Procedure revealed the same condemnation of present conditions and methods of administering justice in this country which has been pronounced whenever thinking and impartial students have been called upon to express judgment. The discussion was, however, rendered especially valuable by the description given by Chief Justice Olsen of the really remarkable work of the Chicago Municipal Court, over which tribunal he has presided

since its establishment in 1906; and by the remarks of Prof. John D. Lawson of the *American Law Review* upon the workings of English methods of judicial procedure as commissioner of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.

But a part of one session was devoted to a discussion of topics within the field of international law and diplomacy. This gave opportunity, however, for an informal address by Theodore Marburg upon the "Methods of Eliciting Public Opinion in International Arbitration," and for a valuable paper by Prof. G. G. Wilson upon the jurisdiction of states over the strata of air above their several territories.

The papers read at St. Louis will be published at an early date either in the *American Political Science Review* or the annual volume of its *Proceedings*.

For the year 1911 the following officers of the association were elected: President, Simeon E. Baldwin; first vice-president, Albert Bushnell Hart; second vice-president, Emlyn McClain; third vice-president, Ernst Freund; secretary and treasurer, W. W. Willoughby.

#### THE ARCHÆOLOGISTS AND PHILOLOGISTS AT PROVIDENCE.

GRANVILLE, O., January 6.

It was predominantly a New England and Middle States audience that listened to the papers of the American Philological Association and the Archæological Institute, in annual session, December 27-30, in Providence, though the sprinkling from various Southern and Western States was large enough to attest the national character of these organizations and the widely-spread interest in their work. As the detailed programme was printed in these columns in advance, it remains only to make some comment on a few of the more important features of the meetings. The usual annual address before the two societies in joint session was delivered by the president of the Philological Association, Prof. Paul Shorey of the University of Chicago, a characteristically witty and profitable discussion of "Classical Philology and National Culture." Space forbids any attempt at analysis, but among the main points were a caution against the too close following of German guidance in philological study, a suggestion that there are profitable lessons to be learned from the French in this field, and an exhortation to an increased measure of genuine independence among American philologists. Many of the papers presented before the Philological Association were rather too technical to be followed with full appreciation and interest in the brief oral presentation necessary to a crowded programme. As these papers almost all find their way into print, either in the annual volume of the as-

sociation itself or in some of the philological periodicals, it may be questioned whether the committee which arranges the programme, in selecting between papers actually to be presented and others to be read simply by title, should not be guided more rigidly by the ease and general interest with which any given paper is likely to be followed. It must not be inferred, however, that the programme as a whole was devoid of papers of general interest. At the suggestion of Prof. William Gardner Hale (presented by another in his absence), a committee of the Philological Association was authorized to consider, in conjunction with committees of other organizations, the possibility and advisability of a common terminology for grammatical studies in the various foreign languages dealt with in our colleges. The matter was passed without discussion, though it is known that any attempt to commit the association definitely to such a common terminology will meet with very vigorous opposition. Prof. John C. Rolfe of the University of Pennsylvania was chosen as president of the association for the coming year.

The meetings of the Archæological Institute, with its added attraction of lantern illustration of recent excavations, naturally drew the larger attendance. The products of the student's spade in Samaria, Sardis, Crete, Cyrene, Guatemala, and southwestern United States were summarized in a series of papers which reflect great credit upon the institute and its management. Ten years ago, one of the leaders in the work remarked, no such series of papers could possibly have been presented by Americans. A paper by Frank J. Mathew, Jr., of Princeton University, on Italian Paintings in America, represents an interesting series of papers dealing with the acquisitions of American art galleries and museums and revealing the surprisingly large amount of material for the study of European art available to the American student without the necessity of crossing the ocean. Dr. Esther B. Van Deman, a research associate of the Carnegie Institution, presented a very original study of the technical characteristics of Roman brick-work. This, by the way, was but one of seven or eight papers delivered by women, none of them giving any ground for supposition that scholarly work in this field is conditioned in any way by sex. Another paper of remarkable interest was read by William H. Goodyear of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, dealing with late studies of the Leaning Tower of Pisa. The meeting of the council of the institute was well attended, members being present from such distant points as Winnipeg, St. John, Colorado, Kansas, and Missouri. Hereafter the general secretary of the institute will be employed for his full time, which should mean a still further



acceleration of the very encouraging rate of growth maintained during recent years. On the invitation of the American Institute of Architects, the Archaeological Institute will take up its national headquarters in the historic "Octagon" in Washington, where the American Federation of Arts is also to have its central offices. Financially, the report of the institute shows gratifying progress, though that fact should blind no one to its great need of a much larger endowment, if it is to achieve results. The American School in Palestine, for instance, which is under the direction of the institute, sorely needs a building, a working library, and an annual income of at least \$16,000. Representatives of twenty-four American Theological Seminaries have signed their names to an emphatic declaration of the value, from their point of view, of the researches which the institute is promoting through the Jerusalem school. The School in Athens, through the generosity of Mrs. Sears, is to have hereafter \$1,500 for excavation each year. This school, and the one at Rome, have each at present an annual budget of something above \$20,000. It will surprise many to learn that the school at Rome, in the sixteen years of its operation, has enrolled students from about eighty different American colleges and universities. This is a fact full of promise for the future, proving as it does that the interest has already gone far beyond the few institutions represented on the committee and faculty of the school. Prof. Francis W. Kelsey of the University of Michigan was deservedly reelected to the presidency of the institute. Prof. Mitchell Carroll of Washington, D. C., was continued as general secretary, hereafter to give his full time to the work. Dr. George Bryce of Winnipeg was added to the list of vice-presidents, otherwise unchanged. Prof. Paul Shorey of the University of Chicago was made a member of the executive committee. William Sloane of New York city continues to serve as treasurer. The district secretaries are Prof. George H. Chase of Harvard University for the Eastern States; Prof. F. W. Shipley of Washington University, St. Louis, for the Middle States; Prof. H. R. Fairclough of Leland Stanford University for the Western States, and Prof. A. Judson Eaton of McGill University for Canada. The place of meeting for next year was left to depend somewhat upon the question of railway rates. If satisfactory concessions can be procured, the two societies will go to St. Louis, otherwise to Pittsburgh. Certain overtures having been made for a joint meeting of the Philological Association with the Modern Language Association, the matter was referred to a committee for consideration. The proposition is certainly of interest in connection with the recent

notes of warning that the onslaught on the classics is endangering the cause of the modern languages as well. It is not to be supposed, however, that the philologists will regularly abandon their present habit of meeting at the same time and place as the Archaeological Institute.

J.

## NEWS FOR BIBLIOPHILES.

The sale of the first part of the library and autograph collection of Edmund Clarence Stedman took place at the rooms of the Anderson Auction Company on January 12 and 13, but the catalogue was issued too late for any notice in this column. Part II of the collection will be sold January 19 and 20, afternoon and evening. This portion, F to O of the alphabet, is, perhaps, principally notable for the interesting series of manuscripts and letters of Eugene Field. The chief of these is a sixteen-page manuscript, written and decorated by Field, having for title "A Lyttle Folio of Proper Olde Englysshe Ballads: ffor Edmonde Clairauce Steadmenn. By Eugen-A-Feld. These ben done att Chicagoe in the yere 1887." A characteristic letter by Field, perhaps sent with the manuscript, says that the verses were "copied from an old manuscript recently discovered in a hair trunk on the North Side, by Ephraim Baggett, our prominent archaeologist, excavator, and sewer contractor."

Books and letters of Richard Watson Gilder, Edmund Gosse, Fitz-Greene Halleck, Bret Harte, Lafcadio Hearn, W. D. Howells, Andrew Lang, W. J. Linton, J. R. Lowell, Philip Bourke Marston, S. Weir Mitchell, and other modern authors, English or American, are in this portion.

## Correspondence

## PENSIONS IN THE SOUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In the *Nation* of November 17 appeared a review of the United States pension commissioner's annual report for 1909, which referred, also, to the "Confederate veterans," and said: "They have been well inoculated, too, with the pension virus." And again: "In the South, the pension system menaces, as a writer in the *South Atlantic Quarterly* points out, the proper educational and social progress of that section." Such references to Confederate pensions come to an "old Confederate" as the sting of a lash on the bare skin, so gratuitous and unjust do they appear to him. This is particularly true in the case of the present writer, who is one of the survivors of the Confederate army.

In the Southern States, the movements to bestow pensions on the surviving Confederate soldiers in the several States were not initiated by the old soldiers themselves, but were a response to a generous and patriotic sentiment among a later generation, which composes almost exclusively Southern Legislatures. There has never been any clamor for pensions raised by the Confederate veterans; nor has there ever been, so far as I am informed, any formal expression given out by veteran organiza-

tions, or Confederate "reunions," appealing for the payment of pensions, or making any allusion to the subject.

It is my conviction that none but the needy and indigent among the "old Confederates" are on the pension rolls; and certainly, within my own horizon, any veteran who possesses even a moderate competence, or who has sons or daughters able to provide for him, would regard it as a humiliation to be offered a pension by his State. I do not number among my personal acquaintances a single individual who draws a Confederate pension; and the question having been put to several of my acquaintances who were Confederate soldiers, the same reply came from each, that he did not know personally a single pensioner. Moreover, the pittance paid to pensioners in most of the Southern States are too small to excite the cupidity of false claimants, and all pension claims are closely scrutinized. The pension law of South Carolina of 1902 contains this provision: "Property sufficient to produce \$75 in applicant's own or his wife's name debars him."

The exhibit made below of the number of pensioners and amount of pensions paid in the former Confederate States embodies the information obtained by correspondence with the officials of the several States, the State of Georgia alone failing to respond to inquiries. Information concerning the common-school funds was by inadvertence not asked for, but was incidentally obtained in a few cases. A number of the State officials strongly rejected the intimation that pensions are a menace to educational progress. The figures given are for the year 1909, and it is proper to say that the appropriations for pensions have been since increased in nearly, if not all, the Southern States. Mississippi, for example, appropriated \$300,000 for 1909 and \$400,000 for each of the years 1910 and 1911.

State.	Pensioners.	Amount pensions.	Average pension.
Alabama .....	16,969	\$822,307.75	\$48.45
Arkansas .....	8,560	462,629.84	54.04
Florida (approx.) .....	5,300	719,404.27	135.75
Georgia .....	15,779	938,559.85	59.48
Louisiana (not given) .....		150,000.00	...
(Common school fund "from all sources," \$4,250,535.37.)			
Mississippi .....	8,647	299,846.40	34.68
(Includes 547 negro servants, \$15,743.60, who are on the same basis as the lowest class of soldiers and widows. Pensions returned, \$1,194.01. Common school appropriations, \$1,424,088 a year.)			
No. Car. .... (ap.)	16,000	450,000.00	28.12
So. Carolina .....	9,537	248,600.00	26.06
Tennessee .....	7,403	475,000.00	63.64
Texas (approx.)	12,000	500,000.00	41.66
Virginia (approx.)	15,000	425,000.00	28.33

T. G. DABNEY.

Clarksdale, Miss., December 21.

## THE AMERICAN COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The letter on "Life at the Sorbonne," in the *Nation* of December 15, points out clearly the character of the collegiate inefficiency in the United States. That such inefficiency exists is well recognized by those who compare the intellectual standards of this country with those of European nations. The present writer has attended universities in Madrid, Rome, Geneva, and Paris, and the spirit in all has been that of directing the intellectual pursuits of men, who are voluntary seekers in such pursuits. It is the cooperation of student and teacher in an effort after truth;

in which the teacher, unhampered by the joint office of disciplinarian, feels himself in accord with those he teaches. Such an atmosphere is the one rightly identified with a university of any dignity. Compared with these institutions an American university cannot be regarded as more than an overgrown high school. The result of our method can be, and has been, but one: the lowering of the intellectual standard, and the preservation of the high-school attitude in the majority of students. It isn't until after his graduation from college that a man realizes, if ever, the fallacy of the "undergraduate" attitude and of his ideals. He hasn't grown up to the significance of education until after his education is supposed to have been completed.

It is not at all the province of a university to play the part of a school of discipline, or of correction. Its aim should be purely the dissemination of advanced knowledge in the best and most vital way, to those who wish it. There is nothing that increases the sense of responsibility so readily as the assumption by others that it exists. Men disinclined toward education should not be pushed and hauled through a system of fact: cramming, when they are supposed to have arrived at an age of personal responsibility in taste and action. If they have not arrived at such maturity let not the college give cognizance of the fact by dragging them along. Small wonder that college students are immature when the exercise of free judgment is denied them. A university should, and in Europe does, protect itself and its degree by a final examination, but any further surveillance that is not personally solicited by the student is absolutely beyond the realm of the university.

It is folly to assume that American youth is constitutionally incapable of the development and mental seriousness of European youth, and yet it is upon this very assumption that the colleges base their system. That the young American of to-day is relatively behind in his development, and remarkably lacking in intellectual integrity is due, no doubt, to the ideals which insist on "success" at any cost, whether to individual honor or to the overcoming of somebody else, and in a very great measure to the college which does not regard him as a man, and which makes "marks" the premium by which he is to gauge his success.

It seems to me high time to institute a college atmosphere where there is less attention to the letter of discipline, and more to inspiration and efficiency in teaching. Let this be the college's sole preoccupation, and we shall not be long in seeing a change in our intellectual ideals.

E. F. STAFFORD.

Boulder, Col., December 31.

#### GLADSTONE ON THE CONSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: One thing more should be added to the discussion of "Gladstone and the Constitution." Contrary to Mr. Dawson's statement in the *Nation* of November 24, that Mr. Beard's "American Government and Politics" omits the inevitable and famous remark of Gladstone, it will be found by consulting page 2 of Mr. Beard's book that he does not deserve the unique praise

bestowed on him. The familiar old saying is still with us, and the distinction to be gained by its exclusion from our books on American Government, is yet to be won.

D. R. ANDERSON.

Richmond, Va., December 31.

#### THE CASE OF SENATOR LORIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your criticism of the Senatorial report regarding Mr. Lorimer in the *Nation* of December 27 you state that he "should have resigned long ago and gone back to the Legislature for a vindication." You state in a previous paragraph that Senator Lorimer was not connected personally with any acts of bribery and, so far as known, now, not enough votes were bought really to elect him. Then why should he go back for vindication? If a majority of innocent members voted for him, was that not sufficient to insure an honest election?

I agree with you that he should resign and go back; not for vindication, but for retirement to private life. The situation has become acute; not because his election as Senator is a question of Constitutional law, but on account of the brazen-faced manner in which the Illinois Legislature repudiated the will of the primary and nullified the act of a previous Legislature. Now, why should he go back for vindication? Certainly not to the people who rejected his former candidacy, and who certainly after all that has happened would do so again. Not to the Legislature; for if it was sincere at his former election it would choose him again. Why not? Senator Lorimer has committed no act for which he should stand trial before the term of his office comes to a close. He cannot be held responsible for acts of bribery of which he was ignorant. If the bribery was such that the votes of the majority were tainted, then decency and self-respect would prompt him to procure a vote of vindication.

But Senator Lorimer entered a contest in violation of every code of morality. He was not legally and according to the will of the primary a contestant, but through chicanery and brazen insolence of the members of the Legislature. The same conditions prevail at present in other States, and to prevent a repetition, the United States Senate should, in behalf of its dignity and to retain the confidence of the people, insist that the Legislature shall respect the will of the voters in the primary and absolutely refuse the credentials of those elected contrarily. It is a question of public morality—whether a public officer shall be encouraged to repudiate the wishes of the people, which he morally is bound to respect, even though he may find a legal excuse.

C. H. ALLEN.

Detroit, Mich., January 4.

#### THE CASE OF FRED D. WARREN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: A few years since, three residents of Colorado were indicted for an offence alleged to have been committed in Idaho. Without extradition papers, they were forcibly carried into the latter State. Although eventually proven innocent and released, they first appealed against their kidnapping to the Supreme Court of the United States, which, by refusing to interfere, gave the appearance of sanctioning

this forcible carrying out of one common-wealth citizens indicted in another.

A certain editor living in Girard, Kan.—a man named Fred D. Warren—was a friend of these men. He determined to put that seeming sanction to a practical test.

Mr. Taylor, a former Governor of Kentucky, had been indicted in Kentucky on a charge of murder, but had escaped into Indiana, the Governor of which State refused to give him up to the Kentucky authorities. Warren, with no ill will for Taylor, chose the Taylor affair for his test.

On the outside of matter that he sent through the mails, Warren printed an offer of reward for the kidnapping of Taylor into Kentucky, just as Warren's friends had been kidnapped into Idaho. This form of kidnapping had apparently been sanctioned by the Supreme Court, and as for the printing, on the exterior of mail matter, of an offer of reward for arrest, that is in common use by national banks and rural sheriffs. Moreover, Warren submitted his matter to the postmaster at the office at Girard, and was told that its mailing would constitute no misuse of the mails.

Nevertheless, Warren was arrested. Though Taylor, appearing as a witness, swore that he did not consider himself harmed; though no malice was assumed; though the method employed by Warren was admitted to be in general use by national banks and officers of the law, and though a postal authority had been consulted previous to the alleged misuse of the mails, and had given his decision that Warren's action was no violation of the postal regulations, Warren was found guilty, and sentenced to prison under the act of September 26, 1888, which prohibits "the deposit for mailing of all matter, otherwise mailable, upon the envelope or outside cover or wrapper of which is written, printed, or otherwise impressed any language of a scurrilous, defamatory, or threatening character"! Warren's appeal has since been dismissed, and the finding of the lower court affirmed.

Is this miscarriage of justice, the bare facts of which speak for themselves, to be passed over in silence by Warren's fellow newspaper editors?

REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN.

Columbia, Pa., December 30.

#### MARK TWAIN'S BIBLIOGRAPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your issue of December 22 you refer to Mr. Johnson's "Bibliography of Mark Twain" and cite material in two instances which was received by the compiler too late for inclusion. I would call attention to two more titles that ought to be mentioned in a work of this character, and which no doubt will not come to the notice of the ordinary reader. In a periodical published in Liverpool entitled the *Tobacco Plant* there is included in Volume I, page 101, an article entitled "Mark Twain Tells About a Pipe." This is in the Christmas issue for 1870, and in the Christmas issue for the year following there is "The Anti-Tobaccoite: A Sketch from Life by Mark Twain." The former was also printed in America in *The Galaxy* and reprinted in *Memoranda* as "A Curious Relic for Sale."



Mr. Johnson is interested at the present time in a bibliography of Lafcadio Hearn, which he hopes to publish some time within a year.

W. H. MINER.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., December 24.

#### THE PRESIDENT OF THE MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your interesting and otherwise accurate report of the recent meeting of the Modern Language Association, published on January 5, there is an ambiguity in the announcement of the president for 1911, the names of two of our members being fused into a delicious blend that baffles analysis:

Nam mixta duorum  
Corpora junguntur, faciesque induitur illis  
Una.

Our president is Prof. L. F. Mott of the College of the City of New York.

C. H. GRANDGENT,

Secretary of the Modern Language Ass'n.

Cambridge, Mass., January 8.

## Literature

E. C. STEDMAN.

*Life and Letters of Edmund Clarence Stedman.* By Laura Stedman and George M. Gould, M.D. Illustrated. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. xi, 604; vii, 688. \$7.50 net.

These portly volumes will be of much interest and value to students of American literature, to admirers of Mr. Stedman's verse and prose, and to his personal friends, of whom he probably counted more than any other recent man of letters. Throughout their labors, the biographers have, doubtless, had these three classes of readers in mind, and, given this point of view, it seems only fair to say that they have accomplished their task in a thoroughly loyal and a satisfactorily competent manner. They have presented ample materials for judging Mr. Stedman, both as a man and as a writer; they have chosen those materials so as to shed much light upon the development of American literature in the past half century; they have suffered little or nothing that is indiscreet to mar their pages, except some uncritical enthusiasm that is easily pardoned and some medical lucubrations that may provoke dissent; they have arranged their mass of matter in a form that makes consultation easy and reading not over difficult, and finally, they have provided an elaborate bibliography and a useful though apparently not an exhaustive index. When we add that the publishers have done their work well and that the number of typographical errors does not seem to be large, it is fair to conclude that the work is one which students, librarians, and not a few general and special readers will wish to place upon their shelves.

Whether now, from the point of view

of the maintenance or the increase of Mr. Stedman's fame and from that of the interest and profit of the reading public as a whole, the biographers have done well in giving a busy world so elaborate, not to say formidable, a work, is a matter about which opinions are likely to differ. This is emphatically the day of the full length and full dress biographical portrait, and in extenuation of their thirteen hundred pages, our biographers can point to numerous recent works almost as monumental, concerned with personalities of less than profound interest and importance. Would an exuberantly self-conscious and effusive age like ours go back, if it could, to the days when Samuel Johnson compressed into a small octavo volume his "very powerful life" of Richard Savage—to quote Leslie Stephen—and gave Englishmen, and incidentally Americans, the most important lesson they have yet received—and not fully profited from—in the art of biographical writing? It is our opinion, stated with regret, that mere size produces such an impression upon the modern imagination, that gush and sentimentality and delight in personal details and in notoriety have so affected modern taste and judgment, as to make something like an intellectual and æsthetic cataclysm necessary before succinct and restrained books of whatever sort regain their proper place in public estimation. We have no quarrel, of course, with the voluminous and minutely elaborated works with which scholars, in the language of the eighteenth century, "oblige" their fellow scholars and the small group of readers that is interested in the extension of the bounds of knowledge. Our quarrel is with the biographies made up out of old letters, with the aid of the typewriter, the paste-pot, and a pair of shears. As a rule, the letters are rarely worth reading for their own sakes, and what they tell about the subject of the biography might often be given in a couple of lines. And when, in addition to letters, we have slabs of diary—may the phrase be forgiven—and memoranda by friends, and testimonials of esteem from all sorts of persons obscure or not obscure, and clippings from newspapers, and quotations from magazines and books—when, in short, we have the authorized biography, as that fearful and wonderful product is now manufactured, lying on our table—thank heaven, not on our conscience—we are tempted, peaceable as we are, not merely to quarrel with the easy-going public that buys such portentous books, but to protest that, unless we bring our writers of biography to reason, they will bring the reading world to Bedlam. We shall soon be devoting to the memory of every Governor of every one of our forty and more States as many pages as Plutarch gave in his "Lives" to the chief worthies of the ancient world.

Having thus relieved our feelings, we must, in justice to the book under review, hasten to say that, while it is the occasion of our outburst, it is not to an excessive degree amenable to our strictures. It seems to us too long by half, and it illustrates many of the defects we find in the elaborate biographies of the day; but, as has already been said, it is a conscientious and competent and valuable performance, taken as a whole, and it is sure to be of great service to close students of Mr. Stedman's career and of the period of which he was probably the most distinguished poet and critic. One special merit even the most casual reader ought speedily to discover in it. Almost from the start an exceedingly manly, kindly, alert, and engaging personality stands revealed. As one reads on, one may ungratefully chide his copious biographers, or one may wish to relegate to Limbo some of his unreserved friends, but one's admiration for Mr. Stedman himself grows steadily to the very end. His pluck, his rare combination of the practical with the æsthetic genius, his unflinching pursuit of his ideals, his noble capacity for friendship, his loyalty to his fellows of the craft, and in particular his swift recognition and encouragement of worthy young aspirants, his reverence for the beautiful, his glowing patriotism—in short, the qualities that made him "The Friend of Poets," to quote the title of a chapter in his biography—all these features of his character serve to differentiate him from his predecessors and contemporaries and to give him a unique place in the history of American literature. It is chiefly because we have been so impressed by Mr. Stedman's character as a man—his standing as a poet and a critic need not concern us here—that we regret the almost prohibitive size and price of these volumes. May we not hope that Miss Stedman, to whom the task most fittingly belongs, will treat the present work as material from which to construct the succinct, inspiring memorial of Mr. Stedman which his achievements and his fine spirit deserve and without which the world will be the poorer?

Stedman was no exception to the rule that a boy destined to lead a literary life will somehow or other at an early age lay hands on the proper seminal books. Witness his remarks on the topic (Vol. I, pp. 46-57). On the other hand, he could no more than the rest of his contemporaries escape from the provincial literary enthusiasms that characterized the America of two generations ago. Devotion to Tennyson, however, soon displaced admiration for the "majesty" of a certain American poet who shall be nameless, and devotion to Tennyson, whatever growls it may draw from the young poetical lions of our own matchlessly poetical age, was an excellent thing for Stedman, and might

not be bad for some of his successors. Poe, too, whom he discovered in his sophomore year at Yale, and for whose fame he was to labor so unselfishly and effectively, was a writer calculated to stimulate the imagination and the acumen of a youth who was certain from the beginning that he would never sacrifice his own literary ambitions to the desire for pecuniary gain. Stedman could, we believe, time and again have made his fortune had he been willing to abandon his ideals; his putting aside the temptations of wealth is therefore far more to his credit than is the case with most poets and scholars, few of whom have invented a successful cosmetic or displayed, as he did, shrewd judgment in stocks.

We cannot dwell upon his business career, which is fully described in the first volume. Not the least interesting phase of it is his service as a war correspondent and as a clerk at Washington early in the sixties. Some of his letters of this period make instructive reading, and, while they show occasionally that he was not the best of prophets, they prove conclusively that he had an insight into character and a sense for the meaning of events rarely granted to men as fundamentally literary in their instincts as he showed himself to be from the beginning to the end of his career. If any one wishes to test for himself the truth of the statement that Stedman blended in a remarkable way the man of letters, the man of affairs, and the man of the world, let him read in the first volume the acute and sympathetic letter to Mr. Howells on the subject of Landor (p. 508), and, in the same volume, the letter to Whitelaw Reid on the subject of the Beecher Trial (p. 514). This reference to Stedman's admiration for Landor reminds us, by the way, that Swinburne's letter to Stedman on the old poet (p. 492) is a piece of spontaneous criticism which no wise reader will neglect.

The second volume more or less deserts the chronological method of narration employed by the first and treats Mr. Stedman's later career under his volumes of criticism, his editorial undertakings, his club relations, and similar chapter divisions. The result, in our judgment, is not altogether happy, especially as Stedman's own accessible writings are very copiously drawn upon and since the encomiastic utterances of his admiring contemporaries become rather monotonous and unconvincing. It was doubtless gratifying to the poet-critic to learn that four bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church read with keen appreciation his "tribute to the Prayer Book," but such a recommendation will scarcely send many wary readers to the pages of "The Nature and Elements of Poetry." Much more to the purpose are the frank remarks of Mr. Swinburne with regard to the defec-

lencies of certain famous American poets (p. 100). The "literature of over-power" in the form of gush has been so well represented in our beloved country that it is refreshing to know that Lowell's "Commemoration Ode" did not leave upon Mr. Swinburne's ear—a very acute organ—"the echo of a single note of song." Let us trust that the angels are even now delighting Mr. Swinburne's ear and that such of the four bishops as have passed beyond are not reading Mr. Stedman's tribute to the Book of Common Prayer, with "its singular and felicitous delineations." If, however, the spirit of Lord Tennyson was permitted to read the obituary remarks printed by Stedman in the *Tribune* of October 7, 1892, that erstwhile exigent poet must have been highly delighted. We could spare many of the quotations from Mr. Stedman's books scattered through these volumes, but we would not willingly part with this meritorious waif of criticism. Indeed, we part now with regret even from this overfull second volume, for we are parting from a true poet, a sympathetic and creative critic, and an exceptionally inspiring man.

#### CURRENT FICTION.

*Der Narr in Christo, Emanuel Quint.* Roman von Gerhart Hauptmann. Imported by Lemcke & Buechner, New York.

The cry for return to the primitive purity of Christianity, of which Tolstoy was the protagonist, has produced a type of hero that might be called the Nazarene. The man whose attitude towards social injustice and individual self-righteousness is supposed to be the same as that of Jesus in His time, appears more and more frequently in fiction and drama. A notable example is the hero of Gerhart Hauptmann's first long novel, just published.

Those who have followed the development of the poet know that he has for a long time been attracted by this theme. He is a son of Silesia, which has ever been a fertile soil for pietism and mysticism; but he is also the offspring of generations of weavers, and the intimate and direct knowledge of their wretched condition had in early youth roused his social conscience. He read in the soul of the poverty-stricken, physically and mentally starved people that tendency towards spiritual exaltation which breeds Messianic types and fosters in the mass a readiness to embrace any gospel that promises escape from misery. Thirty years ago he wrote a psychological story, "Der Apostel," which is in a way the nucleus of the new work. The hero in that tale went about with flowing robe and sandalled feet preaching against force and homicide and exhorting the people to return to peace through the portals of nature.

In Emanuel Quint the type tentatively embodied in the "Apostel" finds its perfection. By his birth he is doomed to stand outside of the social pale; by the unfortunate atmosphere of his home he is forced into isolation. Thus the youth becomes a dreamer and a dissenter, and an alien in the materialistic, artificial, yet inhuman society of his time. But the need of communing with those of his kind is strong in him. He, too, like the "Apostel," has "something to tell his brethren." His sermon in the marketplace of the little Silesian hamlet brings about a collision with the authorities, but being a non-resistant, he is held to be harmless, and is dismissed with a rebuke.

With this debut Quint becomes a hero to those who have listened to him, and wins his first disciples. Strengthened in his faith by "Brother Nathanael," who becomes his John the Baptist, Quint gathers about him a motley crowd of men and women in various walks of life, who follow him in his aimless wanderings, eagerly awaiting the miracle, and expecting him to declare himself the Christ. But he simply drifts with the spiritual wave which he has raised, obeying a vague impulse of his visionary nature; and when at last he believes himself to be the long-heralded Messiah and attempts to live up to the part suggested to him, he finds that their fund of faith in him has been meanwhile exhausted and that his followers have deserted him. Acquitted of a heinous crime which one of his converts had committed, he wanders away until the last trace of him is lost in the snow-bound solitude of the Alps—a fitting finale for a tragedy of pseudo-Messianic delusion.

Hauptmann has proved himself an artist not only in the delineation of this character, but also in the logical development of the plot. There is no lack of incident, and there are numerous episodes illustrating his hero's relation to those about him and bringing in a variety of characters no less skillfully portrayed. But there is no break in the continuity of the narrative, the central figure stands out with the sharpness of an old woodcut and always dominates the subordinate *dramatis personæ*. Nor does Hauptmann once forget to maintain the objective and impersonal standpoint of the mere recorder. There are passages in the book when his aloofness is almost too strongly emphasized and when he appears almost too eager to disclaim all responsibility for his hero's idiosyncrasies and actions. Yet though the poet has nowhere formulated the meaning of his life, the figure of Emanuel Quint is felt to be symbolical. For Hauptmann has once more made himself the mouth-piece of the folk-soul. He has consciously or unconsciously replied to two questions that have been repeatedly asked



in our time in no irreverent manner by religious and irreligious people: "What would Christ do were he to come into the world to-day?" and "What would the world do to a Christ to-day?"

*Harmen Pols.* By Maarten Maartens. New York: John Lane Co.

This superficially resembles a story by Phillpotts with a Dutch setting. The rustic types of Mr. Maartens are closely analogous to the characters of the Dartmoor tales. The central situation is very like that of "The Thief of Virtue"; only with Mr. Maartens, however he may dally with the naturalistic method, romanticism is an instinct. "The Thief of Virtue," for example, is not bitter or sordid, but it is grim: it makes no effort to "turn out right" for the comfort of the reader. In "Harmen Pols" a similar theme is treated with romantic intention. Mr. Maartens, moreover, lacks the restraint of Mr. Phillpotts. His humor is often mere facetiousness, and there is a general exuberance of style which belongs perhaps to the conscious performer in an alien tongue. Harmen Pols is a young Dutch peasant who has reached manhood with much of the child still in him. His father is a small freeholder, a man of grim piety, a hard taskmaster to himself and others. His mother is a still youngish woman of charm and character, with a past. She has married Pols senior shortly after breaking with a former lover, and from the first he has suspected the paternity of the boy. His suspicion becomes conviction, and without letting her know of his feeling, he sets himself to expiate her fault. The presence of the old lover in the neighborhood increases the embarrassment of the situation for Harmen when it all dawns upon him; and his love for the alleged daughter of the man is the last straw. But everything is readily straightened out. Harmen turns out to be the son of his mother's husband, though she confesses to sin through long years in the cherishing of her old love for the other man. The story ends in an atmosphere of forgiveness, relief, and resignation on the part of the older trio, and a prospect of immediate happiness for the young pair.

The real blemish of the story lies in its farcical business of the old aunt and her group of grotesque comforters. They are not more absurd than certain immortal characters of Boz, but it is tolerably clear that Mr. Maartens does not take them seriously, as the characters of true farce must be taken by their creator; and again he pays the penalty of dalliance.

*Jim Hands.* By Richard Washburn Child. New York: The Macmillan Co.

In this volume the author's studies of New England factory-town types have been collected and strung together.

These incidental characters and episodes are in themselves remarkably genuine and interesting, but the scheme for combining them is thin and artificial. By a misapprehension which the impatient reader does not share, the love story of the boss's son and the foreman's daughter is needlessly involved, and tediously protracted. Jim Hands, shoe-factory foreman, is himself a distinct creation, kind-hearted, very human, and "no fool"—the American workman at his best. By using his tolerant fellow-feeling and genial vernacular as a medium, the author has imparted finer values to some rather raw phases of experience.

#### THE FAR NORTH.

*Hunting with the Eskimos.* By Harry Whitney. Illustrated with photographs by the author. New York: The Century Co. \$3.50 net.

*Hunting Camps in Wood and Wilderness.* By H. Hesketh Prichard, F.Z.S. With a foreword by Frederick C. Selous, Gold Medallist of the Royal Geographical Society. Illustrated by Lady Helen Graham, E. G. Caldwell, and from photographs. New York: The Sturgis & Walton Co. \$4 net.

*The Toll of the Arctic Seas.* By Deltus M. Edwards. With illustrations. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.50 net.

*The Great White North.* By Helen S. Wright. With illustrations. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.50 net.

Dillon Wallace, who contributes a brief introduction to Mr. Whitney's volume, is quite within bounds in the assertion that the author has brought from the Arctic "a remarkable and absorbing narrative of thrilling adventures and unusual experiences," and has made "a distinctive and valuable contribution to the literature of the region." It will be remembered that Mr. Whitney went north with Commander Peary in 1908, intending to procure musk-ox trophies if possible and to return with Capt. Bartlett on the Erik, after the Roosevelt should depart into the polar void with Peary. But the quest for the musk-ox had failed when the day for the Erik's southward journey arrived, and he suddenly concluded to remain with the Eskimos for a year. The carpenter and boatswain of the Erik hastily erected him a ten-by-twelve house from empty provision boxes, Capt. Bartlett replenished his scanty supply of underwear from his own wardrobe, and on August 21 he watched the last vestige of smoke from the Erik's funnels vanish on the southern horizon, and then realized that he was "marooned in the most desolate region of the earth." On the Roosevelt he had had to accustom his nostrils to the presence of some fifty Eskimos in close quarters, plus about three times as many dogs,

and on the Erik he had lived for a time in close proximity to thirty tons of whale meat, stowed on the deck under the heat of the July sun to serve as dog food for the coming winter. But as winter came on the forced association with the Eskimos in their ill-ventilated and untidy igloos added to the annoyance of disgusting odors the still more painful necessity of having his body constantly infested with vermin, a situation from which the very infrequent opportunity for a complete bath could offer only a temporary respite. A year under such conditions gave to Mr. Whitney an opportunity to observe the Eskimos in their normal habits of life such as the usual Arctic explorer cannot possibly obtain. As compared with the incidental treatment of the same subject in Peary's recent volume, for instance, the picture of Eskimo life and character which one finds in Mr. Whitney's pages is far more detailed and convincing. Peary's heavy drafts upon the natives for assistance made it inevitable that his coming should immediately upset their usual ways of life, and only after his departure could things settle back to their normal level.

Mr. Whitney's final impressions of the Eskimos are more favorable than most of us might imagine possible. Toward one another and toward the stranger within their gates he finds them very kindly in disposition, their family affection surpassing anything he has observed in any other people. Physical punishment of a child is virtually unknown among them, and there seems to be no occasion for it. Their tenderheartedness, however, is limited strictly to the human kind. The doctrine that "a merciful man is merciful to his beast" is as yet above their primitive morality, and they will beat their sledge dogs to death without the slightest compunction. They show a fairly well developed sense of humor. They are honest and straightforward in their dealings. One may surmise that neither Mr. Whitney nor Peary has succeeded in getting sufficiently in touch with their religious rites and beliefs to be able to impart much valuable information on the subject. Mr. Whitney was strongly impressed with the art instinct displayed by some of them, one drawing lifelike representations of animals and incidents of the hunt and another showing an excellent eye for proportion and perspective, though wholly without previous practice. The head and tail-pieces accompanying some of the chapters are apparently samples of the work of these pioneer Eskimo illustrators, though one finds no statement to that effect in the book. But we have forgotten that this is a book which by title deals with hunting rather than ethnology, and we have space left only to add that Mr. Whitney returned to "civilization" with a goodly supply of trophies from such

of the larger forms of animal life as are found in the Arctic.

Mr. Prichard's volume sticks more closely to the quest of game, taking the reader to the pampas of Patagonia for the Guanaco, to the Patagonian Andes for the guemal, the condor, and the wild cattle which trace their origin to escape from the early Spanish settlers on the Valdez peninsula, to Newfoundland, and the Labrador for caribou, to the forests of the St. Lawrence and Gander Rivers for moose, and to the province of Namdalen for the Norwegian elk. A pleasing feature of the book is the author's recognition that in these days the man who kills any wild animal not in itself detrimental to human welfare is under strong ethical obligation to give a satisfactory reason for the slaughter, though not all might agree with him that the collector's desire for a fine pair of horns constitutes such a reason. Mr. Prichard greatly deprecates the killing of horned game to supply the market for trophies, and holds that any successful game legislation must absolutely prohibit the exposure of such trophies for sale in shops, or even their private sale. He is on impregnable ground here, but goes strangely astray in his objection to the prohibition, on this side the water, of the use of the dog in hunting moose and deer. To be sure, it is only the leashed hound, as employed in Norwegian elk hunting, that he would tolerate, but if hunters in our northern forests could lawfully be accompanied by dogs at all, when on the chase, any restriction in the manner of their use would soon be a dead letter.

In Labrador Mr. Prichard was brought into contact with the work of the Moravian mission stations, and he is enthusiastic in his praise of the benefits which they have conferred upon the Eskimos, especially in preventing the introduction of liquor and other harmful features of our more advanced civilization. Peary, in his recent volume, has expressed the hope that no attempt at the introduction of Christian missionary effort among the Eskimos of his field of operations will ever be made; but their situation is somewhat different, since they do not offer so accessible a market to the cupidity of the liquor vendor as those of southern Labrador. In its liberal margins, the quality of its paper, and its excellent typography, this volume is a satisfaction to the eye, though tastes will differ as to the particular tone of its red buckram binding. The drawings by Lady Helen Graham, and the illustrations in color by E. G. Caldwell are pleasing in themselves, but after all, it is the photographic work of the author and of Mr. Geoffrey Gathorne-Hardy which really illustrates the text.

In "The Toll of the Arctic Seas" Mr. Edwards holds his pen down quite closely to the most important explorers, less than twenty in all, from Barents to

Peary. It is not a record which one can read for mere entertainment. Many will turn to its pages from a legitimate desire, but only a morbid passion for the horrible could draw any enjoyment out of the tale. Barents, freezing and starving to death in his boat off Ice Point; Hudson, turned adrift by his mutinous sailors in a little shallop, to die amid the icy waves; Bering, crazed with his sufferings, scraping the cold sand in his hovel over his body to ease the pain as his life ebbed away; Franklin, perishing with 129 men, no one knows how; Richardson and Hepburn, members of one of Franklin's parties, obliged to safeguard their own lives by shooting one who had already secretly murdered one of their companions and deceived them into eating his flesh under pretence that it was wolf meat; Capt. Tyson, of the *Polaris*, drifting for above five months on an ice floe after the loss of his ship, with indescribable suffering from cold and hunger and in constant dread of cannibalism on the part of certain of his comrades—such are a few specimens of the horrors with which the record is filled.

Similar to the volume of Mr. Edwards in its general plan, "The Great White North" includes many minor voyages not noticed in the other. These accounts are too fragmentary in many cases to be of serious value, and the exclusion exercised by Mr. Edwards seems the wiser course. The illustrations in both volumes are too often mere pictures of Arctic life or scenery, with no relation whatever to the part of the text in which they are placed. Under a picture of the cairn erected by Peary in memory of Prof. Ross G. Marvin, the latter volume makes the erroneous statement that the cairn stands over his body. It was erected on land, of course, and Marvin's body was not recovered from the hole through which he went to his death far out on the polar sea. Both volumes have been too hastily prepared.

#### A DECADE OF GAIN AND LOSS.

*History for Ready Reference.* By J. N. Larned. Vol. VII, Recent History (1901-1910). Springfield, Mass.: The C. A. Nichols Co.

This work is essentially a catalogue of current happenings. The method upon which it is based—of taking excerpts from periodicals, and of combining a miscellany of such excerpts under a single title—has its undoubted advantages, although unity of treatment is not always one of them. Still, a judicious culling of well-considered opinions upon any large subject, such as Social Betterment or Municipal Government, for example, when the abstracted opinions are arranged in chronological order, makes a very passable substitute for an essay by a single hand. Moreover, the bibliography is always in evi-

dence, and the newspaper man as well as the general reader may find in this up-to-date account of the world's doings—the account extends down to March, 1910—a more serviceable repository of information than in a belated article of the normal encyclopædia type.

An extensive Appendix of eighty pages gives a conspectus of historical courses for study and reading. It is confined to works in English, including translations into English from other languages. Within these limits it is excellently constructed, the aridity of a mere inventory of titles and authors being relieved by sententious oases of illuminating comment, not confined to the works listed, but covering the more general aspects of historical epochs and their great personages. The filiation of the study of general history with this volume's catalogue of current events, however, is rather tenuous.

Among the articles which run to more than the average length may be mentioned those on Combinations, Industrial and Commercial; Railways; Labor Organizations; Science and Inventions; Japan, covering the Russo-Japanese war; India, affording an account of the recent unrest in that country and the overtures of Lord Morley in the direction of an Indian home rule movement; and England, under which title the recent budget is analyzed. The article on Education fails to note the withdrawal of retiring allowances that under the previous provisions of the Carnegie Foundation could be claimed, as of right, at the expiry of twenty-five years of service by a professor in an accepted institution.

A re-survey of the last decade, such as this volume affords, brings into sharp contrast the more pronounced social gains and losses of recent years. To the debit of our common humanity stand such items as Kishenev, Adana, the Atlanta race riots, and the Congo rubber atrocities. It requires all the optimism has of resolution and hope to confront the insidious international growth of the white slave trade. Under the heading of Municipal Government the theme of corruption is the main note in the record of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The horrors of war were never more pronounced than at Port Arthur and Tsushima, nor were war armaments ever more vast and oppressive than today. Lastly, the Payne-Aldrich tariff makes a fitting climax to the stupid, selfish, and burdensome legislation that has disgraced the world's statute books.

Luckily, there are offsets, and in this array a little child shall lead them. The article "Children under the Law" is a hopeful recital of the establishment of children's courts, of the prohibition or the amelioration of child labor, and of the humanization of the criminal code in various lands as regards the juvenile



offender. Next may well come the extension of the classified civil service in this country. Instead of there being only 11 per cent., as in 1883, there are now 63 per cent. of our civil servants under the aegis of the law. If the war mania grows and rages, and armaments increase, so has the revolt against war grown also. Of this the National Peace Congresses and the Hague Tribunal stand witness. The work of education and research also have received in the past decade princely benefactions, as the names of Cecil Rhodes, Carnegie, Rockefeller, and Kennedy attest. The various workmen's compensation acts and the propaganda for the conservation both of health and natural resources are distinctly on the right side of the ledger. Altogether, it is a tough old world that we inhabit, but fortunately the children of light are still able to give the devil a good brush.

*Life in the Roman World of Nero and St. Paul.* By T. G. Tucker, author of *Life in Ancient Athens*. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.50 net.

With Dill's admirable book on "Roman Society from Nero to Marcus Aurelius" on the one side and Warde Fowler's volume on "Social Life in Rome in the Age of Cicero" on the other, Professor Tucker has not had a very clear field for independent work. Mr. Fowler's volume was begun expressly as a companion to Mr. Tucker's "Life in Ancient Athens," and it was apparently the discovery that Mr. Tucker himself was at work upon a volume to answer the same purpose that caused a change in his plans. At any rate, we have two books in the same series, each somewhat narrower in title than in substance, and both covering a great deal of the same ground, since the changes in the social customs of the Romans from Cicero to Nero were by no means radical, aside from such alterations as the political revolution necessarily entailed. In itself, however, Mr. Tucker has given us a readable volume, well calculated to help interest the general reader in ancient life and thought, an end which he unites with Mr. Fowler in regarding as of vital importance to the cause of classical learning.

The chapter on Children and Education would have gained from a liberal use of certain passages in Quintilian's "Institutio Oratoria" and the "Dialogus de Oratoribus" of Tacitus, in which the home and school training of Roman children is vigorously discussed. The statement that the Academic philosophy "disputed everything and held no doctrine to be more true than its contrary" is very far from an accurate characterization. To hold that the human intellect is provided with no absolute criterion of truth is one thing, and to

maintain that no doctrine is any more true than its contrary, or in other words that there is no truth, regardless of the ability or inability of the mind to comprehend it if it did exist, is quite another. In the chapter on religion, some of the author's statements are put too baldly to do justice. Religion and personal morality tend too easily to part company in all ages and among all races, but to state that the religion of the Romans had no bearing at all upon their own morality is to ignore the facts of human nature, as well as the evidence of Roman history and literature. The question is merely one of degree. That the official worship of the state "offered nothing to the emotions or the hopes" is also an over-statement. With all the easily demonstrated deficiencies of the Roman faith, it was by no means so dead as such statements would imply, and Augustus was not devoid of his ordinary sagacity in his opinion that it had held enough on the hearts of the masses to justify his enormous expenditures in repairing the damage done to its temples and altars through the neglect or outrage incident to the civil wars. Mr. Tucker runs, doubtless, with the larger crowd in assuming an entire insincerity in Horace's outward show of respect for this religion, but a reasonable interpretation of the work of the poet's mature years does not justify this position. But we must not find fault with too many comparatively unimportant details in a book which, as a whole, is scholarly, readable, and well calculated to advance the interests of classical culture.

*Reminiscences.* By Goldwin Smith. Edited by Arnold Haultain. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$3 net.

To have lived a long and varied life of intense intellectual activity, in touch with the best of the time, is the first requisite of interesting autobiography; and the second is to be able to write in a style that lures and charms. Both these qualifications the late Goldwin Smith had, as this volume alone would be sufficient witness. It is also, unfortunately, witness to the fact that Mr. Smith did not live to complete a full and ordered story of his own life. Sections of it he had written; glancing views he had taken at men and public measures and the political and social developments of his own day: some chapters are, no doubt, very nearly as he had prepared them to appear in print; but as his private secretary and editor, Mr. Haultain, explains, it was largely a series of fragments and sketches which had to be pieced together to make this book. As it stands, it is of great value; but it leaves the reader doubly regretting the accident which

cut off the valiant and far-planning old man in the midst of his work. Few autobiographies end on such a tragic note: "That door to a happy and perhaps not unfruitful old age and exit was shut. I received a shock which ruined my intellect, my memory, my powers."

It is probable that Goldwin Smith had written with most care the chapters which recall his boyhood and school-days. His evocation of that far-off time is idyllic in its fresh simplicity. The scenes and people about the "little boy," back at whom the old man looked in kindly detachment, live again under the strokes of Mr. Smith's pen. "Between that state of things and the present, there is only a single lifetime, yet I feel as if I were writing of antiquity." But we soon get away from the idyll. The exciting religious and educational and political questions which stirred the English world of the author's young manhood are here dealt with only hastily, though Goldwin Smith took his part in them all—particularly in educational reform. His reasons for throwing up his Oxford professorship are hinted at rather than given, and his life at Cornell and afterwards at Toronto does not take on body in these pages. One feels that the "Reminiscences" should be followed one day by a "Life," which is, indeed, understood to be in preparation. Not that the present work is disappointing. Its recollections embrace the great literary and political figures of the last half of the nineteenth century, and the wonderful pungency of Mr. Smith's writing marks nearly every page. He emits phrases that stick in the memory. American politics suffers from "fatuous localism." Of associates, who went into holy orders, but did not fulfil their early promise, it is said that their intellects "felt the pressure of the white tie." Baron Parke's talk is thus characterized: "Every sentence he uttered was like a die stamped by a mighty engine." It is such intellectual gleams that lighten Mr. Smith's pages almost throughout.

The editing has been done with intelligence. Mr. Haultain apologizes for making his footnotes so numerous; they are intended to help the "general reader." In them we have detected one or two wrong dates, perhaps misprints, and one rather comic misunderstanding. Of Gladstone, Mr. Smith wrote that he may have had "a tincture of Liverpool." Mr. Haultain takes this as a personal allusion, and solemnly appends his note on the Earl of Liverpool. The reference was, of course, to the city of Gladstone's birth and its supposed contribution to his mental make-up, as implied in the story of the old Whig, who said of him: "Ah, Oxford on the surface, but Liverpool below."

## Notes

Henry Holt will issue immediately "Turner Essays in American History." The volume is dedicated to Dr. Frederick Jackson Turner by the authors, his former pupils at the University of Wisconsin.

In commemoration of the tercentenary of the Authorized Version, S. F. Pellis will publish with Simpkin & Marshall "The Great Texts of the Bible and Our English Translations."

The complete body of Henrich Heine's poetical remains, including the two tragedies, "Almansor" and "William Ratclif," has been rendered into isometrical English verse, and will form the next issue of the Villon Society.

Baker & Taylor Company announce the following books for publication this spring: "The Tennessee Shad," by Owen Johnson; "Dan McLean's Adventures," by Frederick Walworth Brown; "The Blue Goose Chase," by Herbert K. Job; "Malory's King Arthur and His Knights," by Prof. Henry B. Lathrop of the University of Wisconsin; "Seeing Europe by Automobile," by Lee Meriwether; "American Lyrics," edited by Edith Rickert; "Guide to English History," by Prof. Henry Elson; "Guide to Cities of Western Europe," by Esther Singleton; "Child's Guide to Living Things," by E. T. Brewster, for children from eight to fifteen; "Kindergarten in the Home," by V. M. Hillyer; "A Paradise in Portugal," by Mark Sale; "The Iliad of Homer," translated into verse by Arthur G. Lewis; "The Corpus Christi Pageants in England," by Prof. M. Lyle Spencer; "The Canon in Residence," a novel of cathedral life in England by Victor L. Whitechurch, and "A Poet's Anthology of Poems," by Alfred Noyes.

The list of books which the Putnams will publish early this year includes: "Bawbee Jock," by Amy McLaren; "The Return," by Walter De La Mare, a novel; "William the Silent," by Ruth Putnam; "Later Pratt Portraits," by Anna Fuller; "The Great Infanta: Isabel, Sovereign of Flanders," by Miss L. Klungenstein; "Behind the Screens: an English Woman's Impressions of Japan," by Evelyn Adam; "Songs of Cheer," a volume of verse by Allie Sharp Balch; "Love and Marriage," by Ellen Key, with an introduction by Havelock Ellis; "The Ashes of a God," by F. W. Bain; "The Great Illusion," by Norman Angell; "Incidents of My Life," by Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet; "Christ's Social Remedies," by Harry Earl Montgomery, and "A Short History of Women's Rights," by Eugene H. Hecker.

The Putnams, acting as the American representatives of the Cambridge University Press, announce the publication of the following volumes: "The Liturgy of the Primitive Church," by Reginald Maxwell Woolley; "English Patriotic Poetry," selected and annotated by L. Godwin Salt; "A Companion to Latin Studies," edited by John Edwin Sandys; "Cyzicus," by F. W. Hasluck, and "Disarrangements in the Fourth Gospel," by F. Warburton Lewis.

The only publications which Frederick A. Stokes Company definitely promises for February are "The Chasm," by George Cram Cook, and "The Vow," by Paul Trent.

George Gibbs's new novel, "The Bolted

Door," is announced by the Appletons for January 20.

A second volume of the "Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature" has been issued by the H. W. Wilson Company of Minneapolis, giving the cumulated entries for the years 1905-1909. Besides a long list of magazines and proceedings a considerable number of books of essays and the like are included in the index. The editorial work has been carefully done by Miss Anna Lorraine Guthrie.

The "Almanach de Gotha," published by Justus Perthes of Gotha, has reached its one hundred and forty-eighth year, an age befitting its theme. Here, as usual, the royalty and nobility of Europe and the diplomatic tables for the world are set before the eye. The two frontispieces present the King and Queen of Belgium.

From Lemcke & Buechner we receive the always welcome "Minerva: Jahrbuch der Gelehrten Welt," now in its twentieth year. The frontispiece is an excellent portrait of Lord Lister. The increase in size and usefulness of the present volume is indicated by the fact that nearly four hundred new institutions and learned societies have been added to its list.

With the regular "Minerva: Jahrbuch der Gelehrten Welt," there now appears the first volume of a "Handbuch der Gelehrten Welt." In this a brief history, bibliography, and constitution of institutions of learning of the world are given, but not the membership of the faculties and other matter contained in the "Jahrbuch." A second volume of the "Handbuch" is in preparation and will give the same information for libraries, archives, museums, and observatories.

The *Bible in the World*, the monthly journal of the British and Foreign Bible Society, announces the publication in the near future of two important works. One is a new edition of the Hebrew Bible, but without vowel points, and in type not smaller than the present octavo edition of the society; the other is an edition of the Greek Pentateuch and Psalter on the basis of the Septuagint. The preliminary work in settling the text of the latter work is progressing rapidly.

The house in Gough Square, London, E. C., associated with Dr. Samuel Johnson, has been purchased and is to be presented to the nation by an unknown donor. It was there that Johnson produced the *Rambler*, and from it that his wife was buried. The house has in various ways been connected with the production of books, having been in turn a type foundry, a printing office, and a book bindery. Fortunately, it still retains internally some traces of its eighteenth century character.

One feels the positive elements in the mind of Anatole France more distinctly in his volumes of criticism than anywhere else in his works. "On Life and Letters" (Lane) is a translation of the first series of "La vie littéraire"—short articles on men and books of the day originally contributed to the *Temps*. M. France entered late upon his career as a journalistic critic, and with the understanding that he was to be allowed to write as he pleased. He did not permit the exigent press to alter the suave and serene informality of his manner. Without elevating his voice he continued in a larger circle his ironical play with ideas, his ele-

gant connoisseurship in the pleasures of letters. He ends a paper on George Sand with the characteristic declaration that all nature seems to have no other end "than to throw two beings into each other's arms, and to make them enjoy, between two infinities of nothingness, the ephemeral intoxication of a kiss." And quite as characteristically he begins the next paper with a set of quotations from "The Imitation"—among them, "Be not familiar with any woman; but commend all good women in general to God." It is easy to think of him as simply the sagest trifler in the world.

There is no denying that this appearance of sovereign irresponsibility has its momentary appeal amid the clamant gospels of the hour. And yet as one follows M. France from Hamlet to Maupassant, from Leconte de Lisle to Zola, from Balzac to George Sand and Idealism in Art, and On Behalf of Latin, one becomes conscious of an unobtrusive but constant element in his comment that is of a positive character. This Frenchman who opens his mind to all things will not open it to intemperance, to brutality, to ugliness. This man whose pride it is to know the latest mood of the world spirit will not wholly surrender to that mood. This unattached skeptic preserves a quite unshaken faith in form and measure, in lucidity and grace, in temperance and beauty. In short, he holds himself responsible to his classical masters in France, Rome, and Greece for the perpetuation of the finer Athenian tradition in life and letters. An assailant of every form of superstition, he is still a devout lover of what the emancipated intellect can regard as "the good and the beautiful." "There is no poetry," he says in his essay on Leconte de Lisle, "except in desire for the impossible or in regret for the irreparable." Truth crumbles insubstantially under his fingers, but her image remains in his mind. No one more swiftly than he recognizes the eternal *ter frustra*—the Elysian gesture of art pursuing the inviolable shade.

Although issued by a party organization, the pamphlet containing three recent addresses by Prof. J. H. Morgan on "The Place of a Second Chamber in the Constitution" (London: National Liberal Club) is by no means to be placed in the class of mere campaign literature. Its author, who holds the chair of constitutional law in the University of London, is the best-equipped British writer on that subject in the generation following Anson and Dicey, and this brief publication gives a remarkable example of his union of learning and insight. He lays special stress upon the fact that most of the advocates of the theory that Upper Houses are a check upon hasty legislation base it upon the assumption that the executive and the legislature are separate. They have in their minds countries where large powers are given to an Upper House with a view to its coming to the support of the executive against a Lower House which has an unrestricted initiative in legislation independently of the ministry. Arguments drawn from such instances "not only do not strengthen," says Professor Morgan, "but rather weaken the case in favor of a strong Upper House where the executive rests on the support of the Lower one." The writer points out that the responsibility of the ministry for legislation is a nineteenth-century development of the British constitution, whereas the foreign constitutions with



which it is often compared are of the British eighteenth-century or even seventeenth-century type. He goes on to maintain that the really important distinction in a comparative study of the place of a Second Chamber in a constitution is not the extent to which the constitution is written or unwritten, nor whether it is unitary or federal, but whether the executive is dependent upon the legislature or independent of it. The historical sketch leads up to the practical conclusion: "Once transfer the power of dissolution from our cabinet to our House of Lords, as in effect you do the moment you concede to the Lords the right to reject money bills, and you have destroyed responsible government in this country. Our House of Lords will become an autocracy as powerful as the German Bundesrath." The pamphlet closes with an analysis of the various proposals for meeting the present emergency. Professor Morgan's own conviction is that the carrying of any such scheme as the government's intended limitation of the Lords' veto will have to be followed by a drastic reform in the constitution of the Upper House. He inclines to the view that an Upper Chamber directly elected by large constituencies and small enough to admit—in case of deadlocks—of resolution into one assembly consisting of two Houses without imperilling the predominance of the Commons, provides the solution that is most easily compatible with the preservation of the cabinet system.

Gilbert T. Stephenson's "Race Distinctions in American Law" (Appleton) embodies in methodical form the results of a painstaking study of State and Federal Constitutions, statutes, and court decisions having to do with race distinctions or discriminations. The period covered is from 1865 to the present time, though earlier legislation is also occasionally summarized. Those who imagine that we have made great progress in assimilating the negro, or, for that matter, other non-European races, may well feel appalled at the extent to which racial distinctions, from the smallest to the greatest, have become embedded in law in this country. Not alone in the more familiar categories of suffrage, education, intermarriage, and travel, but in such matters as labor contracts, apprenticeship, vagrancy and pauperism, and a considerable list of occupations skilled or unskilled, the negro finds himself legally at a disadvantage in comparison with the white man; while beyond the law is the equally potent force of custom. To call a white person a negro is, in some Southern States, actionable; while in at least three counties in North Carolina, and in Syracuse, O., a negro is not allowed to remain over night. A fragmentary mass of evidence (pp. 253-273) suggests an ominous tendency to eliminate the negro as a juror in the South. We know of no book which summarizes this peculiar legal situation so fully or so dispassionately; and the work is of the more value for permanent reference because the author holds no brief, but confines himself strictly to a statement of the law as it is.

Masuji Miyakawa's "Life of Japan" (Neale Pub. Co.), first published in 1907, reappears in a second edition "completely revised," but still with abundant errors of facts and numerous instances of the peculiarities that characterized the first edition. The author's propensity to quote his well-known "friends" is still conspicuous,

as is his trick of self-advertisement. Everywhere his effort is evident to appeal to the prejudices of the classes of the American society whose knowledge of Japan is naturally limited and colored. The book falls into three parts: Old Japan, New Japan, and the Japanese-American Relation. The first part should never have been printed, so frequent and grievous are its errors. One seldom sees the civilization, and especially the history, of an old nation treated by one of its members in a foreign tongue with more levity and greater disregard of sound scholarship. The second part is less careless, and chapter xi, treating of the judicial institutions, has value as a faithful record of facts. In the third part, which the author probably regards as the most important section of his book, there is found an interesting discussion (pp. 230 ff.) of Japanese immigration to the United States. Otherwise, this section is marked by the author's manifest desire to appeal to the patriotic vanity of the American reader. Dr. Miyakawa's main thesis is that Perry was "the national redeemer of Japan," that Japan is "America's foster-child" and pupil, and that her entire population is deeply and "tearfully" grateful for the justice of American diplomacy and the benefit of American friendship.

"Through the Wildernesses of Brazil by Horse, Canoe, and Float," by William Azel Cook (American Tract Society), is a record of the journeys and missionary activities of a Bible colporteur. Ever since the days of George Borrow the possibilities of a book of this character have been thoroughly appreciated. Unfortunately, Mr. Cook has not followed in the footsteps of his distinguished predecessor; for his soul is filled with bitterness against the "pagan Portuguese." He can hardly mention the word "priest" without spluttering. "It is always the priest who poisons the minds of the people respecting the Gospel." "In another district, the priest hired an assassin to slay a certain medical missionary." Another priest "blustered and roared loudly, vomiting clouds of black smoke and a river of lava from his sacred crater." Mr. Cook has seen a considerable part of eastern Brazil, particularly of the state of Goyaz, but his chief observation on the capital of that state is that "five fat, fanatical, French friars reign over" it. Nevertheless, there are very interesting descriptions of the manners and customs of two little-known savage tribes, the Bororós in southern Mato Grosso and the Cherentes on the Tocantins. The publication of such a volume will not tend to increase the number of those who believe in sending Protestant missionaries to Catholic countries. There is no index, and there are many errors, both biological and typographical, but the pictures are good.

Philippe Monnier's "Venice in the Eighteenth Century" (Boston: Richard G. Badger) well deserved translating; for it gives a comprehensive and lively account of a nation in dissolution. The decline and fall of states are among the great topics of history; but no other state was ever like Venice, either in her grandeur or her decrepitude. M. Monnier has read widely in the Venetian memoirs, chronicles, and gossip of the last century of the republic, and in the records of innumerable

travellers who visited the world's capital of pleasure. He describes the general life, the conditions and customs of the people, class by class, and then he turns to more specific subjects—to painting, literature, and music—and to several of the chief personages of the time. His chapter on Goldoni is excellent. So too are his essays on Gasparo and Carlo Gozzi, and on that astonishing adventurer, Casanova. He writes discriminatingly of the painters, doing full justice to Tiepolo, the "bastard of Veronese," for instance, but not placing him on the pinnacle to which recent faddists would exalt him. M. Monnier does not harp on the moral aspects of Venetian decadence, but he sees them. Addressing a Parisian audience, he cultivates a sparkling style. His chief defect is that he is often too obviously sparkling. But his substance is both entertaining and valuable; and to be too lively is certainly a venial fault in a world where dullness sometimes predominates. The translation has been well made, although occasionally Gallicisms peep through, and the foreign names are not always spelt correctly. The translator ought to have given an English version of the Venetian phrases. But, after making all due deductions, this is a book which every lover of Venice will be glad to own.

The death is reported of Dr. Samuel Alfred Ort, dean of Wittenberg College, at the age of sixty-seven. For eighteen years he was president of the college and was one of the most widely known Lutherans in the United States.

Brig.-Gen. Edgar Swartwout Dudley, retired, died at his home in Johnstown, N. Y., last Monday, aged sixty-five. For the periods 1876-1879 and 1884-1888 he was detailed professor of military science and tactics at the University of Nebraska. He was assistant instructor in the department of law at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth from 1889 to 1891. After serving as judge-advocate of volunteers during the war with Spain, and later, he was appointed in 1901 professor of law and history at the Military Academy, remaining there until June, 1909. He received the degree of doctor of laws from the University of Nebraska, and was a member of the National Geographic Society and the American Society of International Law. His book on "Military Law and Procedure of Courts-Martial" is the text-book at the Military Academy.

## Science

The announcements of the Cambridge University Press include: Number VII of the Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature, entitled "The Natural History of Coal," by E. A. Newell Arber; "Principia Mathematica," by Alfred North Whitehead, and "Diophantus of Alexandria: a Study in the history of Greek Algebra." (Putnam is the American agent.)

Among the Putnam's forthcoming science books are: "A Shorter Course in Woodworking," by Charles G. Wheeler, and "Neglected Factors in Evolution," by Henry M. Bernard.

In "Neighbors Unknown," shortly to be published by Macmillan, C. G. D. Roberts

has much to say about the bear, caribou, heron, flying squirrel, panther, lynx, and loon.

The *Journal of Experimental Medicine* will hereafter be issued once a month, instead of once in two months, as heretofore. Dr. Benjamin T. Terry takes the place of Dr. Eugene L. Ople as the associate of Dr. Simon Flexner in the editorial control.

The Sarah Berliner fellowship, which grants the sum of twelve hundred dollars for study or research in biology, chemistry, or physics, will be awarded this year for the second time. Applications must be in the hands of the chairman of the committee, Mrs. Christine Ladd Franklin, No. 527 Cathedral Parkway, New York, before February 1. This fellowship is awarded every other year; it is open to women who hold the degree of doctor of philosophy or who are similarly equipped for the work of further research.

The Seventh International Congress of Dermatologists has been called to meet in Rome from the 25th to the 29th of September, 1911. The convention will be held with Prof. Tommaso de Amicis of Naples as chairman, and Dr. Gaetano Clarrocchi of Rome as general secretary.

The bibliography of the geographical literature of 1909, just published by the *Annales de Géographie*, maintains the excellence of the preceding annual issues, of which this is the nineteenth. The editor has had the assistance of sixty-three writers of various nationalities, who have contributed brief, but helpful, descriptive notes of most of the works catalogued. These are 1,153 in number, and include government and scientific society publications. In the index of authors and travellers whose works have been analyzed or cited will be found about 2,500 names.

In a notable volume ("The Geology of New Zealand," Christchurch, N. Z.: Whitcombe & Tombs), Prof. James Park shows that the chief asset of New Zealand, after its genial climate and its fertile soil, is its waterpower, which is already being harnessed, in one instance, at Dunedin, by an American engineer. Its coal-beds are reckoned to hold 1,000 million tons. It is said to possess the only considerable deposits of iron ore on the shores of the Pacific, the Parapara deposits in Nelson province are estimated to contain one hundred million tons. Now that the exhaustion of the iron beds of Europe and America is within measurable distance, the fact, if it be a fact, is important. But even New Zealand's rich stores, Professor Park believes, will not long retard the extinction of the iron age, and the advance of the age of aluminum. Aluminum, in turn, will give way and then, in a couple of centuries, battleships will be beaten into ploughshares, and agriculture will once more be the staple occupation of the people. Meanwhile, the output of the fast shrinking metals, now so wastefully mismanaged, will have to be regulated by law and probably conducted by the State. Of the more exhaustive studies, we may mention those on the genesis of the surface features of New Zealand, the table-topped mountain-ranges of Otago, the non-resistance of the islands to the travel of tangential impulse, and the consequent perpetual rising and sinking of their masses, the mountain-making on a gigantic scale, and the systems of powerful

"faults," which have played an important part in determining the structural features. There is also a brief study of neolithic man as presented in the still living Maori; and the date of the extinction of the moa is declared to be as yet an unsolved problem.

The best-known works of Dr. Wilhelm Meyer, who died recently at Meran in his fifty-eighth year, include: "Spaziergänge durch das Reich der Sterne," "Auf der Sternwarte," "Vom Himmel und der Erde," and "Muszestunden eines Naturfreundes."

## Drama

*Four Plays of Menander.* Edited by Edward Capps. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$2.50.

The first English edition of the Cairo fragments of Menander's Comedies was published in 1909 by Lord Harburton under the pseudonym "Unus Multorum." This was an amateurish book containing obvious mistakes of interpretation, some bad grammar, and critical notes of no value. It is a good example of the truth that genuine literary appreciation and ability to read Greek do not alone qualify their possessor to translate or to edit. Of the foreign editions Van Leeuwen's (1908) offered a scanty but valuable Latin commentary; Robert's (1908) was vitiated by its headlong and now totally discredited reconstructions; Sudhaus (1909) limited himself to a bare critical edition, now insufficient; Maurice Croiset (1908) published a single fragment, the "Epitrepontes," which he edited with his usual skill and literary tact. None of these can be said to have superseded Lefebvre's *editio princeps* (1907), and it was not till the appearance of Körte's Teubner text (1910) that we could feel that we had anything but tentative editions. Körte enjoys the great advantage over all editors since Lefebvre of having made an independent collation of the MS. The deplorable lack of a facsimile, delayed we know not why, has so far handicapped the rest.

Meanwhile Professor Capps of Princeton University has prepared an edition suitable for schools and colleges, equipped with a full literary and grammatical commentary, and critical apparatus, and with introductions which, though admirable as far as they go, are to be supplemented by a more comprehensive general introduction in a future edition. This is a book that will no doubt hold for a time at least the field for which it was designed. If Mr. Capps had followed the example of Jebb and given a translation opposite the text he would have made a far wider appeal. It seems to us that this might have been done at the price, which is high for a textbook. Nor would it have demoralized the student whom Mr. Capps helps over every least difficulty by translating liberally in the notes. But he evidently did not wish to win every vote, for, besides

denying the amateur or general reader a translation, he has vexed the soul of the scholar by placing his critical notes at the end of the book instead of where we should like to see them, at the foot of the text.

We still want what Hertelius said he would give a year of his life to see, a whole play of Menander. The "Perikeiromene," for instance, has been restored to us from three separate cities, Oxyrhyncus, Aphroditopolis, and Antinopolis, and still we have barely half the play. The burning question, therefore, for most editors, is the reconstruction of the plots. There are scenes in the Cairo Menander in which no two editors are agreed over the distribution of the parts or their probable significance for the whole. The awful example of Robert, whose theory of the "Perikeiromene" was demolished by Körte's later identification of a single letter of the MS., should be a warning to sober editors. Mr. Capps quotes with approval Professor White's admonition to be content to be commonplace in the work of restoration. But it is not commonplace to transform a comedy into a farce, as we find the "Samia" transformed in this edition. The plot is complicated enough by the presence in a bourgeois family of an infant which is supposed by the master of the house to be either his own or a stranger's which his wife has persuaded him to adopt (either view is possible for the text), whereas it is really the child of his own son and the son's fiancée next door. Mr. Capps gratuitously imagines that there are two infants in the case, both in the house of Demeas, and that he, not knowing his infant from his infant grandson, falsely accuses his wife of being the mother of the latter. In the scene with Chrysis he thinks the nurse may be carrying both children, and that Demeas only knows that one of the bundles is a baby. To restore Menander to this tune is hardly fair, and to affirm on the strength of such restoration that the "Samia" "reveals Menander in a new light" (p. 230) is not scientific. Moreover, this view involves the assumption (p. 237) that an Athenian father who refuses to rear his own child will consent to adopt a foundling. The same tendency to be over-ingenious is evident in Mr. Capps's theory that Charisius in the "Epitrepontes" has left his own house, and is living in a house which, though it is his father's, and, what is more, is in the country, has been hired by a *leno*. The introduction of this *leno* as tenant of the father and host of the son is designed to support the editor's own conjecture that Charisius is playing a highly Quixotic part in leaving his guilty wife and giving her a chance to recover her dowry without being divorced. But for most of this development of the plot he depends on the St. Petersburg fragment, whereas Körte



stakes his reputation (*quovis pignore spondeo*) that this fragment is from quite another comedy. Mr. Capps may be right, but if so it is by divination, not from the evidence. Just so Patæcus may well be the husband of Myrrhina in the "Perikelomene" (Körte, less probably, gives her an anonymous absent husband), but we are not convinced by the proof offered in 703 of the play, for the good reason that Mr. Capps wrote that line himself.

The following are conjectures by the present editor which do not seem to us sufficiently colorless. In Perik. 224, he reads *ἐσθ' ἑαυτὸν* "will eat yourself," i. e., "wait patiently," a strange use which the passages quoted do not support; at 235 *ἄλῃ* in the sense of *πάρτα* which is late and unnecessary; at 271 *θρῆνξ*, meaning "whine" or "grumble," a use of the word which is not maintained by the passage quoted from the "Electra," because there the meaning is obviously the normal one "mourn the dead"; at 654 to read *αἰσχρὸς πρόσθεαι* is to import the idea that it is disgraceful to expose and abandon an infant daughter, which was not the view of Menander or his contemporaries; at 275 is added to Menander's vocabulary *περιτροί* = "fastidious," and at 661 *μέθεος* = "the face," the latter an epic word which would have given most readers a slight shock if it had really occurred in the manuscript. The same is true of the line "A dragon can't rattle the door," a joke which the editor invents by conjecturing *ἀράκτορος* at 885. In "Samia" 120, we see no evidence that Demeas and his son have had a quarrel; in fact that is ruled out by the former's express statement in 60 ff. We observe that on page 175 Sosias is said to be attended by "a couple of ragamuffins," which is inconsistent with the escort of "several peltasts" given him on the next page.

With these exceptions, we have nothing but praise for the notes, the useful discussions of the staging and of the function of the Menandrian chorus, and the complete critical apparatus. There is a good bibliography and a photographic reproduction of part of the St. Petersburg fragment to which Mr. Capps assigns such importance for the elucidation of the "Epileptontes." He is more scrupulous than Körte in bracketing all restorations. But then Körte gives us a reprint of the manuscript opposite his page, which Mr. Capps does not. The proofreading is accurate and we have noted only "editorial" page vi, and *τοῦδ' αὖτις* for *τοῦδ' αὖτις* page 245.

The Cairo manuscript should teach us how risky it is to generalize about a dramatist from quotations. The late Churton Collins, for instance, in the "Essay on Menander" which is still the best English estimate of his genius, labelled him a misogynist. But one of the most striking features of these new scenes is the way in which the characters of the

women shine out and the men are humbled before them. Collins quoted part of the speech of Onesimus, fr. 174 Kock, to illustrate the theology of Menander. But we now see from the context that the speaker was an impudent slave using the Epicurean jargon of the day, and we have no right to count this as evidence of the views of the poet himself.

If the play which was presented in the New Theatre on Saturday evening had been called "Becky Sharp," it would have been less open to criticism. To call it a dramatization of Thackeray's famous novel is to make a false pretence at the expense of the author's credit. All attempts to reproduce the essential spirit of a great novel in dramatic form are necessarily idle, but efforts to deal with Thackeray in this fashion are especially hopeless. His descriptive, moralizing, humorous, and satiric commentary is so essential to the proper development and comprehension of his characters that it may be said to constitute their chief vitality. The fame of "Vanity Fair" has made it the prey of the adapter more than once, with the general result that all the other principal personages in one of the most wonderful groups of character studies in modern fiction have been virtually reduced to the position of mere feeders to the brilliant and heartless little adventures. This has been done in the present instance, and there is this justification for it, that Marie Tempest, for whom the piece was originally made, possesses various personal and artistic qualifications which fit the part of Becky admirably. She is past mistress in all the arts of coquetry, knows how to deliver a wicked line with defiant audacity, has the touch of the French manner which Becky could assume so well, and diffuses a general impression of alert and fearless intelligence. She has the graces to allure and provoke a voluptuary of the Steyne type, and to dazzle and control a pudding-headed dragon like Rawdon Crawley. It might be hinted that she is now somewhat mature for a part in which youthfulness was a most potent attribute, but the ripeness of her art enables her to conceal, in part at least, the flight of years. She still sings with the same skill and dances with the same lightness that long ago won renown for her in musical comedy.

Yet the plain truth is that the piece can scarcely be called a play at all, although it has dramatic moments, as when Rawdon Crawley returns from the sponging-house to surprise his faithless wife with Lord Steyne, a scene whose theatrical effectiveness is sufficient excuse for the variation from Thackeray. Otherwise it is a sort of panorama, with Becky the central figure in each successive picture. There are twenty-six speaking characters, but most of them are but feeble reflections of the originals. Albert Bruning succeeded in expressing some of the savage cynicism of Steyne, Louis Calvert was a sufficiently vulgar Sir Pitt, Olive Wyndham was a sympathetic Amelia, Graham Browne played Rawdon Crawley with comprehension, and Rose Coghlan lent instant prominence to the small part of the warm-hearted Mrs. O'Dowd. Mr. Ferdinand Gottschalk played the insignificant character of the Viscount de Truffigny with his accustomed neatness. To the eye the production was a constant

delight, the reception at Gaunt House being an especially striking spectacle.

## Music

*Mistakes and Disputed Points in Music and Music Teaching.* By Louis C. Elson. Philadelphia: Theodore Presser Co. \$1.50.

*Piano Teaching. Its Principles and Problems.* By Clarence G. Hamilton. Boston: Oliver Ditson Co. \$1.25.

Louis C. Elson, the eminent Boston critic and instructor in musical theory at the New England Conservatory, thinks there is great need of a Congress for the Revision of Music and Notation, and he hopes that when America holds its next World's Fair, instead of giving a number of concerts with native and foreign musicians, it will inaugurate such a congress; it might introduce order where chaos now rules, and it would be epoch-making. Music, as a science is as yet far less unified than the other sciences. Among the points which cry loudly for unification are the misuse of the sextolet, the irregular use of the long slur, the use of accidentals, the misunderstandings of long grace notes and turns, the dual use of the word *portamento*, the irregular methods used in artificial groupings, the fingering in piano playing, the pedal marks, tempo marks, the incorrect use of the word "time," etc. Pending the gathering of such a congress, Mr. Elson has endeavored in his new volume to give information to teachers, in compact form (172 pages), on those points in music on which authorities differ, as well as on those on which there are undoubted popular errors. It is the first compendium of the kind that has been attempted, and it may not only be accepted as authoritative, but the lucidity of its style leaves no ground for misunderstanding in any case.

While the points referred to appeal chiefly to professionals, there is much information on topics of interest to all music lovers. The author holds that if animals are attracted by music, it is chiefly because they come under the spell of rhythm. Bird music he does not consider. As for cats, their contributions to the art are of no particular value, even after death, for there is no such thing as catgut strings in the violin market. Violins themselves do not improve by age alone, but by being well played upon. The belief that a silver cornet sounds better than a brass one has no scientific foundation. An English manufacturer tried to dispel this error by making three cornets, of brass, silver, pasteboard, the result being that no one, when blindfolded, could tell which one was being played—yet the error survives.

Many musicians have laughed at Schumann's directions, in the first move-

ment of his G minor sonata: "as quick as possible," followed, a little later, by "quicker," and, finally, by "quicker still." In this case, however, there was no error, for, as Mr. Elson points out, at each acceleration the composer simplified the passage somewhat, which made it "possible" to play "faster." The author's remarks on tempo are the most important pages in the volume. It is a relief to see the "rubato" question at last treated rationally in a book. The author utters one more protest against the use of the words "time" to indicate the rhythm of a measure (instead of speed) and "bar" for measure (instead of the line that divides the measure), and he calls attention to the fact, which most pianists, professional as well as amateur, ignore, that in the music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries tempo marks should be taken more moderately, the quick movements less quick, the slow movements less slow, than in modern music. Among other points touched on are keys and color, absolute pitch, composers as conductors, American fingering (which is not American at all), piano touch, mispronunciation of names, when a child is musical, etc. One important point overlooked is the word "nasal," erroneously applied to sounds made without the use of the nose as a "sounding board." And there is another similarly misleading term of the use of which Mr. Elson himself is guilty, the word "damper," as applied to the right pedal. That word should really be given to the left pedal, which puts a damper on the sounds, while for the right pedal the adjectives "sustaining" or "coloring" should be employed, because those indicate its main functions.

Professor Hamilton also uses the word "damper-pedal" in the misleading sense (everybody does, for that matter), and he has not got away from the notion, which Paderewski has so amusingly ridiculed, that "tempo rubato" implies repaying of "borrowed" time. In all other respects this new volume by the author of "Outlines of Music History" is most commendable, its 171 pages being crammed with information every teacher and pianist needs. While some of it is elementary, telling teachers how to get and keep pupils, what to charge, how to stimulate their interest, etc., it soon soars into higher regions, discussing points that are ignored or only lightly touched on in the usual "methods." While technic is not ignored, more attention is paid to expression; and herein lies the unique value of this little treatise. Special chapters are devoted to the teaching of the rhythmic element (in which a device suggested on p. 77 is particularly clever) and the melodic and harmonic elements. Timid players will be glad to read that "when lyric melodies are applied to the piano . . . personal expression vies with formal structure,

and sometimes dominates it entirely," while all accompanists should read and ponder p. 89, on which attention is called to the fact that a forte in the melody equals a mezzo-forte in the accompaniment, and a piano in the one a pianissimo in the other. In the pages on harmony the most important paragraphs are those which might be headed *cherchez la mélodie*. Mr. Elson might have got a point on p. 111, where the author calls attention to the important fact that a climax does not necessarily mean an increase of tone or speed, because we may desire a climax of restfulness or quiet. "Thus a gradual retarding and softening of the flow of tone, like that possible at the close of Grieg's 'Berceuse,' may waft the hearer from heaven back to earth so gently that he is still left hearing the voices of angels." Excellent remarks follow on variety in emotional expression and the relations to it of various composers. The concluding chapters are on public performances of pupils, various types of pupils, and the selection of music and books. At first sight the interspersed illustrations, such as Rembrandt's portrait of a Rabbi, Raphael's Madonna di Foligno, York Minster, seem absurdly out of place in a book on piano playing; but they are not used to adorn a tale, but to point a pedagogic moral.

It is not generally known that Liszt's orchestral works are performed more frequently than those of Richard Strauss, and as for his piano pieces Chopin's alone vie with them in vogue. In this, his centennial year (he was born on October 22, 1811), the number of Liszt performances will be doubled, if not trebled. Ferruccio Busoni opened the local campaign on Monday by giving a recital in Carnegie Hall devoted chiefly to Liszt. There will be many like it before the end of the year, but only three other pianists, Paderewski, Hofmann, and Friedheim, will be able to penetrate beneath the brilliant surface of Liszt's music and reveal the treasures of thought concealed there, as Busoni does. Joseffy might, but he is too busy teaching and editing an edition of Liszt's piano works, which G. Schirmer is printing. Busoni is doing the same thing for Breitkopf & Härtel, who are publishing all the orchestral and vocal works, too. Huneker's long-expected life of Liszt, which is to be issued simultaneously in several languages, will also appear in the course of the year.

During the four seasons of opera at the Manhattan the French baritone, Maurice Renaud, was generally considered the greatest of the artists engaged by Oscar Hammerstein. This winter he has been singing with the Chicago Opera Company, and yesterday he gave a song recital at Carnegie Hall, the first in his career of nearly thirty years. Few opera singers appear to the same advantage in the concert hall as in the theatre, and M. Renaud is not one of the exceptions; he is so consummate an actor, and so used to making facial and musical expression go together, that one misses something when he sings

outside the scenic setting, just as one does in the case of Wagner's music. Yet his recital was one of the greatest musical treats of the season. No other artist now before the public sets forth so completely as he does the poetic contents of a song, as well as the musical, and from this point of view, as well as in the matter of style, polish, diction, phrasing, his singing was a model for all. He sang fourteen songs, mostly French, but his rendering of Schubert's "Lindenbaum" and "The Wanderer" showed that, like Jean de Reszke, he is also master of the German style.

The fourth Congress of the International Music Association will be held from May 29 to June 3 in London. Its work will be done in six sections, viz.: history; ethnography; theory; acoustics and aesthetics; church music and musical instruments; bibliography and organization. The languages of the congress will be English, German, French, Italian, and Latin. Announcements of papers will be received by the secretaries in London, No. 160 Wardour Street, London, W., until the end of February.

Angelo Neumann, who died about the middle of last month in Prague, where he was director of the German National Theatre, had published his "Personal Reminiscences of Wagner," in which is related his difficulty in obtaining, in collaboration with Dr. Förster, the right to present the "Ring" outside of Germany. Neumann was seventy-two years of age.

The death is reported from Hampstead, England, at the age of seventy-seven, of Joseph Goddard, author of "The Philosophy of Music," "The Rise of Music," and of the forthcoming work, "A Comparative View of the Development of Opera in Italy, Germany, France, and England."

## Art

In "The Herkomers" (Macmillan) the successful painter, Sir Hubert von Herkomer, tells of his parents and of his own rise from the position of artisan. His parents were of humble position, the father a wood-carver, but of unusual character and wisdom. German emigrants, they tried their fortune in both England and America. The elder Herkomer encouraged the boy in art, and put him through a peculiar and useful discipline of concentrating upon memories until he could actually visualize them. Young Hubert had his hardships, supported himself long by illustration, but is able to say that he was never rejected and never badly hung. At twenty-six was painted The Last Muster, military pensioners at chapel, and from that time the young painter was famous. He had grounded himself upon the discreet sentimentality of Frederick Walker, painted rather better than the average R.A., was free from baffling eccentricities. Sir Hubert admits a few lapses into "purple-itis," and tells how once he manfully retrieved an empurpled picture of his from a protesting owner, and consigned it to the flames. Sir Hubert's activities as teacher, engraver, decorator, and portrait painter are so well known that we need merely say that his own account of his career is



both frank and modest, and very agreeable reading. We quote one or two characteristic traits. Of so versatile a talent it is odd to read:

I was not a sketcher; I had deliberately avoided acquiring that facility. . . . I could not, and cannot to this day, sit down and make an irresponsible sketch. "Make a picture of everything you do" was the Walkerian shibboleth; and from habits of thought and work it has soaked itself into my nature.

Once having occasion to paint a gander, and despairing of sketching him in motion, the painter had recourse to a device suggestive of artistic limitations:

I bought a fine bird from a peasant, had it killed, and then strung it up in its walking attitude with innumerable pieces of string that were attached to the roof of the model house. There it stood, strutting proudly towards me, real and natural. With such a quiet model I was enabled to get both drawing and texture of the feathers.

These things are a parable of much modern art, from Britain and elsewhere. One of Sir Hubert's most famous portraits is *The Lady in White*. He cites for mastery of the use of white on white Bastien's portrait of Bernhardt, forgetting Whistler's *White Girl* of earlier date. Sir Hubert characteristically evaded the specific difficulty of the problem by making the white background an actual photographic screen which received cast shadows. But the interest of this book is less artistic than personal. It reveals a stalwart, serviceable character, adequate in many emergencies, successful whether in making an exhibition or in erecting a memorial tower to a mother's memory. It is possible that certain self-revelations in this autobiography will tend to diminish the artist while exalting the man.

"The Art of the Munich Galleries" (L. C. Page & Co.), by Florence Jean Ansell and Frank Roy Fraprie, is an average piece of bookmaking, and, in accuracy, below the level of the series to which it belongs. Passing rather tangled phrases and bad spelling of names, there are considerable inaccuracies of statement, and obviously the best authorities have not been consulted. For example, Botticelli's *Entombment* is certainly not the picture described by Vasari, and is regarded as a school-piece by many critics. Documentary evidence has long since shown that Vasari's account of Filippo Lippi's amours and of Filippino's parentage is correct. Since there are many excellent guides to the old Pinakothek, the rather limited value of this book must lie simply in its independent criticism of modern paintings in the new Pinakothek and the Schack Gallery. There are about fifty illustrations.

In his new "Life of George Romney" (Scribner) Arthur B. Chamberlain's contribution of novel facts or opinions is very small, but the book justifies its existence by good sense and general readability. The author has reproduced for the first time from the original paintings a number of Romney's important works. The social side of the man is naturally made much of, and the Emma Hamilton incident is treated with exemplary frankness and tact. Skillful use is also made of contemporary criticisms. We cannot agree with the author's estimate of Romney's position in art. His qualifications seem to us the slenderest. He transcribed with a rather

shallow facility the obvious prettiness of women and children, and one's liking for his subjects is too often counted for real accomplishment. In his life, Romney was a perfect exemplar of the eighteenth century ideal of the man of feeling. A capital essay might be written about him from this point of view. That *sensiblerie* which is the rather shaky basis of his art finally degenerated into morbid fear of persecution. Earlier it had made him suspect foes where none were, and sadly limited his contacts and outlook. Mr. Chamberlain falls into a consecrated misuse of language when he speaks of classicism in Romney. If it is to be classic to like lanky girls in simple clinging drapery, then English art from Romney to Walter Crane has been Hellenic to the core. The mere statement of the case shows its absurdity. Romney shows at their apogee the defects of the English portrait school, and by way of compensation illustrates also certain almost artless merits. To capture the fine flower of boneliness in a sketch was his ideal, in which, occasionally, he succeeded admirably; but he lacked the rich, temperamental balance of Gainsborough, the probity of Hogarth, and the culture of Sir Joshua, and at best must be regarded as a diminished and Anglified Greuze. Whoever resents this opinion will find the corrective in Mr. Chamberlain's entertaining volume, where he will also find the pictorial material for forming his own judgment.

## Finance

### THE WORLD'S GOLD OUTPUT IN 1910.

Last week the Director of the Mint gave out his preliminary estimate on the world's gold production of 1910. Three districts nowadays yield three-fourths of this annual output—Southern Africa, Australia, and the United States. Of these three localities, it is estimated by the Mint that Africa yielded last year about \$4,000,000 more than in 1909, Australia \$5,400,000 less; the United States, \$3,600,000 less. This estimated five millions decrease in yield of the three great producers is offset by slight increase over 1909 in such countries as Russia, Japan, China, and India; but the estimated product of \$454,874,000 for the whole world in 1910 is only \$852,000 above the total of 1909. On this result, the Mint director ventures the comment that "any possibility of an embarrassing over-supply of gold, with the attendant rise in prices which economists predicted to go with it, has been passed."

This is an interesting view. The Mint estimate has not gone unchallenged, for the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, chiefly because of a much higher estimate on last year's Russian output, reckons \$9,800,000 increase over 1909 for the world at large. Nevertheless, the government figures point to the tendencies of the day in gold production. Except

for the period when the Boer War blockaded the Transvaal gold fields, none of the twenty past years has shown an increase of less than \$10,000,000 in the world's annual gold output. The usual rate of increase during the period has, indeed, been much larger than that figure. Between 1890 and 1899, it rose from \$118,848,000 to \$306,724,000, an average annual increase of \$20,800,000, with one year, 1898, gaining no less than \$50,800,000 over the year before. Dropping to \$254,576,000 in 1900, when the Boer War blockaded the South African gold fields, production rose again to \$327,702,000 when the Transvaal mines reopened in 1903, and reached \$454,422,000 in 1909—an average annual increment of \$21,000,000.

A decided halt in this long-continued rate of increase would doubtless again direct attention to the theories of volume of gold production as an influence on prices and prosperity. It can hardly be said, however, that knowledge of such conditions in the gold market would be equivalent to advance knowledge of industrial conditions. The world's gold output decreased in each successive year from 1878 to 1883—a period of booming prosperity and rising prices. It increased very rapidly in each successive year from 1891 to 1897—a period of falling prices and industrial reaction. Increase in gold output over the preceding year was greatest, not in such periods of financial exaltation as 1901 and 1906, but in 1898, when not only did the ratio of increase far surpass all other years of the present generation, but when the actual expansion in the product, as compared with 1897, was greater than in any other year but one in the world's history—that one year being the twelvemonth when the richest surface deposits of the California gold fields were first turned up by the pick of the forty-niners.

People of different shades of economic opinion will interpret differently these various facts, and will draw different conclusions from the estimates of slackening increase during 1910. Those who ascribe to the volume of annual gold output all the phenomena of the period—

### Financial.

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ical upward or downward swing of commodity prices, would probably argue that increasingly rapid annual additions to the existing stock of gold do not operate instantaneously on prices—from which fact it would no doubt be reasoned that the economic effects neither of the decreased rate of output between 1878 and 1883, nor of the increased rate after 1891, could normally have been felt until after a lapse of several years. Those who hold that the quantitative theory of value is closely circumscribed and limited by other economic influences, would probably object that eight or ten years is a good while to wait before the results of a changing rate of gold production, under the quantitative theory, are visible. They would probably point out that the one sure and tangible way in which such new gold (or the lack of it) will influence prices is through the increase in gold reserves of the world's great banking institutions and the consequent enlarging of the limits allowed to credit operations, and that this result of a rapidly changing rate of gold production is immediate. The cables tell us, every Monday morning, exactly what bank and what market gets possession of the \$5,000,000 or so in newly-mined and newly-assayed gold delivered in London by the Cape Town weekly steamer.

Perhaps the truth of the matter lies midway between the two opinions. At all events, the world's very recent experience has taught us that the facilities for expanded and continuous credit, provided by an unusually large movement of newly-produced gold into bank

reserves, are utilized, as a rule, for such extravagant undertakings in capitalization and speculation as will repeatedly run beyond even the supporting power of the bank reserves, increased though these reserves may have been by unprecedented gold production. If the rate of annual gold production were hereafter to increase no further, the world's markets might return as a consequence to a normal situation. Not only might the economic embarrassments referred to by the Director of the Mint be mitigated, but the riot of reckless promotion and speculation, which has made up so much of our financial history of the decade past, might give place permanently to sober and serious finance.

#### BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Angell, Norman. *The Great Illusion*. Putnam. \$1.50 net.  
 Askins, C. *The American Shotgun*. Outing Pub. Co. \$2 net.  
 Bartsch, R. H. *Elizabeth Koett*. Translated by L. Lewishohn. Desmond Fitzgerald. \$1.20 net.  
 Bond, F. *Wood Carvings in English Churches*. II. Stalls and Tabernacle Work. Frowde.  
 Bryan, W. J. *The Fruits of the Tree; an address delivered in Scotland, 1910*. Revell. 35 cents net.  
 Calhoun, L. A. (Mrs. E. E.) *The Law of Sex Determination and Its Practical Application*. Eugenics Pub. Co. \$1.50 net.  
 Chase, E. *The Beginnings of American Revolution*. 3 vols. Baker & Taylor. \$7.50 net.  
 Chauncey, F. I. *Songs*. Boston. Badger.  
 Cope, H. F. *The Efficient Layman, or the Religious Training of Men*. Phila.: Griffith & Rowland Press. \$1 net.  
 Croscup's *Synchronic Chart of U. S. History with an outline of leading events*, by E. D. Lewis. Ernest Edwards.

- Dooley, W. H. *Textiles*. For Commercial, Industrial, Evening, and Domestic Arts Schools. Heath. \$1.  
 Doyle, E. A. *Phocion: a Dramatic Poem and Other Poems*. Winchester, O.: The Author. \$1.  
 Fairbanks, A. A. *Handbook of Greek Religion*. American Book Co. \$1.50.  
 Gallup, E. W. *Bi-literal Cypher of Francis Bacon* (third edition). Pros and Cons of the Controversy; The Last Manuscripts. 2 vols. Detroit: Howard Pub. Co.  
 Gladden, W. *Being a Christian*. Revised edition. Boston: Pilgrim Press. 75 cents net.  
 Gordon, G. A. *Beatrice*. Boston: Pilgrim Press. 50 cents net.  
 Hopson, G. B. *Reminiscences of St. Stephen's College*. E. S. Gorham.  
 Jenkinson, E. *Silverwool*. Baker & Taylor. \$1.50.  
 Litchfield, G. D. *Baldur the Beautiful*. Putnam. \$1 net.  
 Lomax, J. A. *Cowboy Songs*. Sturgis & Walton. \$1.50 net.  
 Loux, D. H. *Maitland Varne. De Thaumaturge Co.*  
 Mason, B. F. *The Village Mystery, and Through War to Peace*. Broadway Pub. Co.  
 Mee, J. H. *The Oldest Music Room in Europe: a Record of Eighteenth-Century Enterprise at Oxford*. Lane. \$2.50 net.  
 Meredith, G. *Memorial edition*. Vols. xxiv, xxv, xxvi. Poems. Scribner.  
 Moorehead, W. K. *The Stone Age in North America*. 2 vols. Houghton Mifflin. \$5 net.  
 Partridge, A. *The Golden Web*. Boston. Little, Brown.  
 Perry, J. W. *A Treatise on the Law of Trusts and Trustees*. Sixth edition. 2 vols. Edited by E. A. Howes, Jr.  
 Salaman, M. C. *Old English Mezzotints*. Special Winter Number "The Studio." Lane. \$3 net.  
 Smith, J. A. *Knowing and Acting: Lecture del. at Oxford, November, 1910*. Frowde.  
 Stirling, A. M. W. *Annals of a Yorkshire House. From the Papers of a Macaroni and His Kindred*. 2 vols. Lane. \$10 net.  
 Swan, C. D. *The Unfading Light*. Boston: Sherman, French. \$1.25 net.  
*Transitus in Lucem, and Other Verses, in Memory of or by Louise Beecher Chancellor*. Norwalk, Conn.: The Fairfield Co. 60 cents.



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